The Weather

New York City and vicinity: Sunny but comfortable. High temperature of 80 to 85. Gentle to moderate winds. Yesterday's temperature range to 9 p.m.: High 75, low 67.

THE WALL STREET JOURNAL.

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VOL. CL. NO. 8 ★★ NEW YORK, THURSDAY, JULY 11, 1957 Entered as Second Class Matter at the Post Office, New York, N. Y. 10 CENTS in U. S. Territories and possessions

Farm Revolution

More Poultrymen Shun Market Risks, Raise Chickens for Others

Feed Dealers and Hatcheries Finance Flocks; Climbing Output Keeps Prices Low

Mr. Lokey No Longer Frets

BY RAY VICKER

Staff Reporter of THE WALL STREET JOURNAL

SALISBURY, Md. — Shirt-sleeved Isaac Louis, a stocky ex-truck driver, leans against the chicken wire on the side of a coop on U. S. Highway 50 east of town, and points to the flock of four-week-old chickens scratching on the sawdust floor.

"I'm taking care of 20,000 birds," he drawls. "That's about all we can handle." He stares across the moving sea of white bodies which fills the floor of the coop and adds: "I'm only raising them. They're owned by a big firm near here."

Hard working Mr. Louis is a participant in a development in farm finance which the conservative American Farm Bureau Federation

Congressmen and Administration officials are pondering a sweeping new approach to the problem of America's farm economy. This is the third of several articles examining the vast changes taking place on both subsidized and unsubsidized farms.

says "has induced changes in an agricultural enterprise with no equal in this generation."

"There is hardly any poultry grown by independents in this area any more," says sunreddened Paul Croll, president of Caroline Poultry Farms, Inc., Federalsburg, Md. The company is a major broiler processor here on the Del-Mar-Va peninsula—one of the largest broiler producing areas in the country.

The vast majority of Del-Mar-Va broilers now are being raised under some form of credit or contract arrangement, with the risks being underwritten by feed dealers, feed mills, processors or hatcheries, which usually hold title to the chickens. And the same is true in Georgia, Texas, Maine, Alabama, North Carolina and other places where broilers are produced.

Finance plans vary widely. But, basically, a feed mill or dealer will provide a farmer with chicks, feed, medicine and other production supplies. The farmer need only furnish a chicken house and his labor and he is in business. He usually gets either a fixed fee per chicken or a percentage of any profits with the sponsor absorbing any loss.

Such programs have the same appeal for security-conscious chicken farmers that the price-prop program holds for many growers of other crops: It offers insulation against the risks of the marketplace. But private enterprise, not the Government, is providing the protection.

This reduction of risk also is helping to speed a development among poultrymen that's found in the farm economy in general: Rising output, lower unit costs and a consequent threat to the economic survival of those who resist the trend toward high-volume, low-cost operation.

"Since many contracts guarantee a producer against loss, he is inclined to continue producing as long as his financial backers are willing to furnish the feed and chicks," says Kenneth Hood, assistant secretary of the A.F.B.F.

Consumers are benefiting from the trend through lower prices. "Chicken has changed from a Sunday luxury to a readily available, reasonably priced every day food for all groups," contends Oscar Straube, president of Pay Way Feed Mills, Inc., of Kansas City, Missouri.

Prices Still Low

Last year, chicken meat was the cheapest it had been in 15 years. Farmers received 19.6 cents a pound for their broilers, down from 25.2 cents in 1955 and the recent high of 36 cents in 1948. Prices continue low. The U. S. Department of Agriculture reports prices at the farm averaged 20.7 cents a pound on June 15 compared with 20.2 cents a year earlier.

Low prices reflect rising production. In 1957, Federal forecasters predict enough chicken will go to market to provide 24.7 pounds for each person in the U. S. That would mean one pound of chicken for each 6.4 pounds of beef, pork, veal and lamb consumed. In pre-war 1935-39, only 13.4 pounds of chicken were consumed per capita, or one pound for each 9.5 pounds of red meat.

It isn't only because of its impact on lovers of fried, baked, or fricasseed chicken that credit deals are being watched by farm leaders. Farm Bureau officials report that the financing pattern of growers feeding stock for somebody else is showing up in turkey and egg raising, too, with traces of it appearing in hog and beef fattening operations.

"If this continues to spread, it could have far reaching effects on agriculture," says Mr. Hood, of the A.F.B.F.

Feed credit plans have been available for many years. But it was in the postwar period that competition for feed sales encouraged dealers to go deeper into the chicken business. Some processors began to stake growers to assure steady supplies to plants, while hatcheries turned to financing to sell more chicks.

Prior to this development, the various phases of the chicken business—egg production, egg hatching, broiler raising, feed milling and processing—were independent operations. Since 1950 there has been an accelerated trend toward integration, with a big operator combining two or more operations under one management, then signing up a crew of once-independent growers to raise his broilers.

Net result has been the application of mass production technology to the chicken coop. High production resulted in lower priced chicken, a factor that currently is speeding up the integration trend still more.

"Independent producers who receive 20

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What's News—

* * *

Business and Finance

TIGHT MONEY policies can be "overdone," Secretary Humphrey told Congress. The Treasury chief indicated he opposed any increase at this time in the Federal Reserve's 3% discount rate—the fee charged on borrowings by member banks. Mr. Humphrey gave his views in continuing his testimony before the Senate Finance Committee's study of Government fiscal policies. "We are better off where we are now than we would be with a change in the discount rate," he asserted. Mr. Humphrey noted that the Federal Reserve Board, not the Treasury, makes the decision. However, the Treasury is usually consulted on the matter.

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Atomic energy development for electricity production may get additional financial assistance from the Government. Democrats in Congress have decided to push a new program for Federal construction of nuclear reactors.

Majority members of the House-Senate Atomic Energy Committee will add to a pending bill to authorize the A.E.C. program for fiscal 1958 a provision for Government construction and operation of four small commercial atomic power reactors. The move will give committee Democrats a lever to attempt to pry A.E.C. Chairman Lewis Strauss loose from his stand against Government construction of large-scale power plants.

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Crop production this year will drop to the lowest level since 1951, the Agriculture Department predicted. It ascribed the prospective decline to soggy weather and acreage retirement under the soil bank program. Judging from July 1 conditions, the agency said, total crop output will slip to 99% of the 1947-49 average, from last year's record matching 106%.

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Fifty big companies increased their share of the nation's manufacturing business to 23% in 1954, from 17% in 1947. These figures were set forth in a report on economic concentration of which the Senate Anti-Monopoly subcommittee gave newsmen a preview. Though the study won't be officially released until next week, the U. S. Chamber of Commerce attacked it, declaring rising concentration, if it does exist, doesn't necessarily mean decreasing competition.

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Cement industry labor troubles broadened. Following collapse of negotiations to settle the current dispute over wage and fringe benefit increases, the A.F.L.-C.I.O. Cement Workers called out 1,200 employes of General Portland Cement's seven plants in the South. This brought to 16,000 the number of men striking some 75 cement plants throughout the U. S.

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Retail coffee prices are being cut four cents a pound today by leading grocery chains. Firms taking the step include A. & P., Grand Union and H. C. Bohack Co. The reduction was attributed to lower prices for Brazilian green coffee.

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Standard Oil Co. (N. J.) showed a rate of earnings improvement over a year ago in the second quarter somewhat similar to that of the first quarter, said Eugene Holman, chairman. Following the pattern of last year, however, second quarter profits declined from the preceding three months, due to seasonal factors as well as higher payroll and other operating costs. Jersey Standard netted $1.20 a share in the first quarter of 1957, against $1.04 in the like 1956 period. First half profits last year amounted to $2 a share.

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Company Notes—

Rayonier, Inc.—Will close its chemical cellulose mill at Shelton, Wash., August 9 for an "indefinite period." Officials said cellulose grades turned out there have been supplanted in cellophane production by newer grades.

Union Carbide Corp.—Linde division increased the price of oxygen for industrial cutting seven cents per 100 cubic feet in cylinders, effective August 1. The bulk quantity price will not be changed.

United Air Lines—Flew 493 million passenger miles in June, a 3% gain over a year ago and the largest for any month in United's history.

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Markets—

Stocks—Volume 2,880,000 shares. Dow-Jones industrials 519.81, up 0.66%; rails 152.42, up 1.67%; utilities 71.30, off 0.21%. **London**—Financial Times common share index 207.5, off 0.1.

Bonds—Volume $4,285,000. Dow-Jones 40 bonds 86.96, up 0.01; high grade rails 87.16, off 0.11; speculative rails 85.27, up 0.25; utilities 86.11, off 0.18; industrials 89.31, up 0.07.

Commodities—Dow-Jones futures index 161.34, up 0.23; spot index 164.80, off 0.11.

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Earnings—

	—Net Income—		Per Com. Shr.	
Quarter June 30:	1957	1956	1957	1956
American Telephone	$167,990,000	$153,237,201	$2.66	$2.76
5 mos. May 31:	1957	1956	1957	1956
Kansas City Southern	2,763,219	2,722,952	2.36	2.33
9 mos. May 31:	1957	1956	1957	1956
Woodall Industries ...	1,026,459	719,064	2.47	1.67

(Today's Index on Page 2)

* * *

World-Wide

MALENKOV WAS NAMED manager of a minor electric plant in remote Soviet Asia.

Radio Moscow, reporting that none of its ousted "anti-party" leaders is being persecuted, said ex-premier Malenkov will head a hydroelectric power station in east Kazakhstan—2,000 miles from Moscow. The broadcast said other new assignments are being given Molotov, Kaganovich and Shepilov, also ousted from their party and government posts, but did not specify their new work.

Kazakhstan, south of Siberia near the Red Chinese and Mongolian borders, served as a place of exile in Stalin's era. His bitterest enemy, Leon Trotsky, spent some time there. If Malenkov wants to flee the country, he'll be only 200 miles from Red China.

The broadcast said the decision booting out the deposed leaders was "the most democratic possible" and that "the Central Committee of the Communist Party is not in the habit of taking petty revenge."

In Prague, Soviet Premier Bulganin asserted party boss Khrushchev deserves full credit for "uncovering and destroying the anti-party" faction. A throng of 200,000 greeted the two leaders in the Czech capital—Khrushchev looking fresh and buoyant; Bulganin showing signs of fatigue.

Western reports have circulated that Bulganin faced possible ouster after he reportedly joined other Communist chieftains at one point in the unsuccessful revolt against Khrushchev's leadership.

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SOUTHERN FOES of the civil rights bill were hopeful of working out a compromise.

Optimism that the Administration might accept such an offer followed a 50-minute meeting between Eisenhower and Sen. Russell (D., Ga.), who is leading the fight against the House-approved measure. Russell reported the President's "mind is open to amendments which would clarify the bill."

But Vice President Nixon told a group of House Republicans he expects the Senate to pass the measure without making any major concessions to its Southern opponents.

In Knoxville, Tenn., the Government surrendered an F.B.I. document taken from a prosecution witness in the trial of 16 segregationists. A U. S. district attorney said he was making the statement available "voluntarily" after the judge ruled as "premature" defense motions based on a Supreme Court decision opening certain F.B.I. files to the defense.

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A POSSIBLE SOVIET LEAD in producing nuclear-generated electricity was reported.

The evaluation, prepared for Congress by the Library of Congress Legislative Service, was based on reported Kremlin plans to complete several large generating plants of a half-million or more kilowatts by 1960.

The only comparable operation in the U. S. is the power reactor nearing completion at Shippingport, Pa. It will produce 60,000 kilowatts at first and 100,000 later. The U. S. is planning five other large units.

Russian heavy industry has shown a greater rate of growth than U. S. industry, the report said, "but at a great cost to the Soviet people" in terms of benefits, living standards and human life. And despite Russia's great effort, its gross national output of goods and services is still only one-third as high as this nation's production, the report added.

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The Federal Court trial of Teamsters Vice President James Hoffa and lawyer Hyman I. Fischbach was delayed after Fischbach's attorney, Daniel P. Maher, suffered a heart attack. The judge will rule today on granting further postponement or a mistrial in the case of Fischbach or both defendants. They are charged with bribery to obtain McClellan committee data.

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Hildy McCoy, born in the Roman Catholic faith, became the legal daughter of a Jewish couple who reared her. A circuit judge in Miami, citing consideration for the six-year-old girl's welfare and happiness, approved her adoption by Mr. and Mrs. Marvin Ellis. After Massachusetts refused to allow adoption, the state filed kidnaping charges against the couple, but Florida Gov. Collins ruled against extradition.

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Russia has invited new discussion on the U. S. proposal for a 10-month suspension of nuclear bomb tests, according to informants at the London disarmament talks. Russian delegate Zorin, urging U. S. representative Stassen to elaborate his argument, was quoted as saying: "Perhaps you can convince us."

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The Hells Canyon bill was stymied again when the House Interior Committee failed to muster a quorum for a meeting. But by staying away, Democratic backers kept the measure alive for the time being. They conceded their chances of winning approval for the high Federal dam on the Snake River were slim.

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Six people were killed when a Lockheed Lodestar plane crashed on takeoff at King Salmon on Bristol Bay, Alaska. The victims included Charles Vose, a Virgin Islands businessman and owner of the two-engine plane.

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Japanese Prime Minister Kishi removed his old cabinet and installed a new one that is expected to step up Japan's drive for markets. His new foreign minister, a businessman, pledged to promote economic cooperation with Southeast Asia.

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Pakistani Prime Minister Suhrawardy, arriving in Washington for three days of talks with Eisenhower, said his nation and the U. S. are "pursuing the same path of freedom" in efforts to further world peace.

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The Teamsters Union Executive Board rescheduled a twice-postponed meeting for August 5 in Los Angeles. Members are expected to consider a successor to President Dave Beck, who will not seek reelection.

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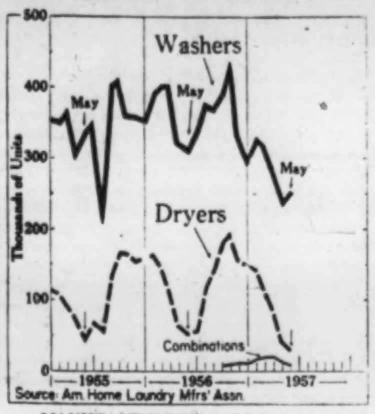
Died: Sholem Asch, 76, Jewish author of novels based on the New Testament, in London during a visit from Israel.

Home Laundry Appliances



MANUFACTURERS' SALES of standard-size home clothes washers and dryers totaled 295,210 units in May. This was down from 370,579 units sold in May, 1956. Washing machines accounted for 254,195 of the total, down from 315,249 a year ago. Dryer sales of 31,572 were off from 55,330 a year earlier. Combination washer and dryer machine sales totaled 9,443 in May; no comparable figure exists for 1956.

Billy Graham Preaches To Wall Streeters But Not of Finance

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He Draws Praise, Criticism, And Speeds Up the Tempo Of Street Corner Orators

BY JERROLD SCHECTER AND JAMES WALLACE

Staff Reporters of THE WALL STREET JOURNAL

NEW YORK—Evangelist Billy Graham extended the sawdust revival trail to Wall Street yesterday—without so much as mentioning banks or bonds, stock brokers or money changers.

But the boyish looking Baptist preacher attracted one of the largest crowds ever to choke the New York financial district. Police estimated the throng variously at 7,500 to 20,000. Whatever the number, listeners stood shoulder to shoulder along two blocks of Wall and down Broad Street past the Stock Exchange Building.

Rev. Graham drew the decided and the questioning. And large numbers of the merely curious were attracted to the old Sub-Treasury building by blaring recorded hymns. (There were some oblique, perhaps unplanned, references to Wall Street doings. One of the hymns was I'd Rather Have Jesus Than Silver or Gold.)

Convinced and the Critical

In the seven years since Rev. Graham's evangelism attracted national attention he's been lauded as the greatest preacher of the age and scored as a "salesman" of an over-simplified religion. These sentiments were not hard to find yesterday on Wall Street.

Mrs. Blaine Wiley, a fortyish medical secretary, first heard Rev. Graham several years ago in Western Springs, Ill. "He's improved my life," she stated flatly. "Life for me has been more interesting and more expressive thanks to Billy Graham."

But to John Sample, an instructor in the Chase Manhattan bank's training department, Billy Graham is a "religious huckster." Though Mr. Sample, like some other critics, believes that Rev. Graham's crusades "have some value to start people thinking about religion," he contends the evangelist "is cheapening religious experience, which should come from within; Graham is too low pitched for me."

The curious were perhaps typified by an attache-case-carrying International Business Machines salesman who tabbed Rev. Graham as a "great public phenomenon; I'm curious to see him regardless of his message, and I must say I'm impressed by his power to draw people."

No Special Message

As Rev. Graham, dressed in a black silk suit, black and white tie with neat Windsor knot and black and white perforated shoes, leaned against a Sub-Treasury column before the meeting a reporter asked if he had a special message for Wall Street. "No sir," he said, in a soft border-state accent, "my approach here will be the same as everywhere; my only message is the gospel, 2,000 years old."

His message, briefly, was that America now is in one of the two or three most critical periods of its history and that the only answer to national and world problems is "a moral revolution."

"Our way out lies not in human ingenuity," he shouted, emphasizing the point with a waved Bible, "but in a return to God. The early church had moral revolutionaries; we need moral revolutionaries today. America doesn't need more nuclear weapons or more armies. America needs men and women to live for Christ."

Free Speech Corner

Like everyone else on Wall Street, Billy Graham had competition—from the street corner preachers who regularly hold forth on the sidewalk of Nassau Street alongside the massive gray wall of the Bankers Trust Building. For the most part the street corner preachers, some sharply critical of Billy Graham's evangelism, held silent until he finished speaking. But the moment Rev. Graham sat down they started in, pro and con, with such violence that one called on police to quell hecklers.

The corner of Nassau and Wall is a traditional site for soap box orators. But paradoxically, most of the soap boxers in recent years have argued the gospel, not the real or imagined evils of Wall Street. Yesterday they took advantage of the crowd lured by Rev. Graham to harangue.

"Billy Graham," shouted an aging, excitable street corner preacher named Premo Cardoni, "you'll never get him to preach against the evil of rich men. That would be killing the goose that laid the golden egg. No, no, it's

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Business Bulletin

A Special Background Report On Trends in Industry and Finance

CREDIT DELINQUENCIES are on the rise in many areas.

A St. Petersburg, Fla., savings and loan official, for example, says delinquencies are rising on no-down-payment mortgage loans. A Topeka, Kan., bank is forced to make its first foreclosures on V.A. loans. A Dallas collection agency reports car repossessions are up. Department stores in Nashville, Tenn., and Chicago observe a slight slowing down in collections. Spotty unemployment, with less factory overtime, contribute to the trend.

Merchants resist the trend by screening credit applicants more carefully. A Chicago retailer makes sure such applicants have enough job seniority to escape possible layoffs; another merchant in that city is tough on applicants who have small loans outstanding.

Cross-trend: Steel mills chop or eliminate overtime, but Pittsburgh merchants happily report few credit problems.

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FORD WRITES to Chevy owners, boldly recommending its cars as a good purchase.

"Dear Chevrolet Owner," begins the message on a Ford Division letterhead mailed on a trial basis in Michigan. The invasion of the "enemy camp" comes in the midst of a cat-and-dog fight for the No. 1 auto sales rank.

The letter offers the opinion that two out of three people who buy a Chevy "haven't even been to see a Ford dealer." It suggests Fords as "a terrific buy compared to Chevrolet or any other make of car."

The communication, it's understood, is planned for wider distribution to help push Ford further ahead of its G.M. rival; it leads Chevy so far in 1957 by a scant 30,000 sales.

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BANKERS AND BUILDERS doubt easier F.H.A. terms would greatly help home sales.

Newly passed legislation, now on Eisenhower's desk, would empower F.H.A. to cut down payments—from $2,200 to $1,200 for a $16,000 house, for example. But a San Francisco builder says: "This doesn't necessarily mean banks will fall all over themselves to make loans." A Long Island banker declares: "Money is in such demand for other type loans at higher than 5% F.H.A. rates that I doubt the proposed legislation will help." A West Coast builder adds: "The legislation is too late to help us now. The big home-selling season is past for this year."

Nonetheless, most builders welcome the proposed legislation as at least an effort to spur sluggish home sales. Add problems: Most contractors contend with higher wages and other costs that, for example, mean last year's $18,000 new home must be priced at $18,700 in Cleveland. They must advertise more, too, to sell.

Builders insist profit margins are slipping.

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SELF-SERVICE machine for checking radio and TV tubes proves a hit. Customers stick the suspect tube in a socket, learn from a meter whether it needs a replacement from a stock carried underneath the machine. Brooklyn's Shell Electronic Mfg., the maker, reports the two-year-old machine (price: $259) is in service in 15,000 stores, with sales now running at 1,000 a month.

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NEW CRIME TWIST: When a tavern operator didn't hear the money clank to the floor after he stuck his deposit envelope into the night depository slot at a Chicago bank, he peered in with a flashlight. Inside, easily within reach, was a cardboard container taped to the side and containing not only his deposit but others. Police are hunting an ingenious thief.

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INVEST IN EDUCATION: Figures of the U. S. Census Bureau indicate that a college grad can expect to make about $100,000 more during his lifetime than a person with only a high school diploma. But it's costing a lot more to get that college sheepskin—with tuition expense, for example, up 70% to 100% since 1947.

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FOR GOLFERS, New York City's Abercrombie & Fitch offers the latest in lawn trimming bliss. It's a scythe with a golf club grip "built to swing like a fine iron." Price: $4.95. "Groove your swing while you trim the lawn," exhorts A. & F.

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ALL SHOOK UP: A conventional bed which vibrates to relax muscles and induce sleep is marketed by Basic-Witz Furniture Industries, Inc., of Waynesboro, Va. The tranquilizing bed, powered by an electric motor with a 30-minute timer, retails for $89.75.

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TEXTILE BOON: Sleepers like sheets which allow room for their toes.

Specialty items help keep most sheet and towel mills on a six-day operation basis while the rest of the textile industry operates five days. Pacific Mills Domestic Corp. reports big business in "contour-fitted" sheets, including one with a pleat at the bottom for upward-sticking toes. Colored and striped sheets now account for 20% to 25% of the market, up from 10% to 15% in 1954. Textile men also happily note a growing preference for percales which are smoother but wear out more quickly than muslins.

One towel mill figures 80% of its wares are now sold on a color or design fashion appeal "rather than just as something to dry yourself or a dish with." Last fall's 2½% to 3% price increases boost sheet, towel volume which runs around an annual $200 million.

Fading fad: "His" and "her" towels, say mill men, are on the sales decline.

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BRIEFS: Chevrolet is making more "demonstrator" models available to dealers who, of course, get a sales lift by ultimately passing on the cars to buyers at cut-prices. . . . "Water World," a bi-monthly magazine published exclusively for skin-divers, is suspending publication because, a spokesman explains, there just aren't enough of this sporting fraternity to support it. . . . Riddle Airlines offers Manhattan executives a "bouquet a week" for an annual $120; it'll fly the flowers from Florida. . . . City of Woodstock, Ill., posts highway signs proclaiming: "No radar, no electric timing—please drive carefully." . . . The Daily Oklahoman runs an ad in its columns suggesting Oklahoma June grads consider a career in one of the "100 different skills" involved in putting out a newspaper.

Cleanup Speedup

AFL-CIO May Oust Teamsters and Bakers For Delaying Reforms

Federation Also May Drop Hutcheson From Council But Some Leaders Worry

A Target: New York Rackets

BY JOHN A. GRIMES

Staff Reporter of THE WALL STREET JOURNAL

WASHINGTON—Behind-the-scenes moves are shaping up to put the steam back in labor's cooled-down "cleanup" drive.

These moves probably will mean ouster from the federation for the giant Teamsters Union and the medium-sized Bakery Workers Union—unless they show more signs of cleaning house. A.F.L.-C.I.O. President George Meany and some of his associates are about out of patience with both unions for their failure to take action against their presidents in the wake of the special Senate investigating committee's revelations of wrongdoing by the two labor chiefs.

The pepped-up drive may also mean suspension or possible ouster of Carpenters Union President Maurice Hutcheson from the A.F.L.-C.I.O. Executive Council. Mr. Hutcheson is under fire for taking the Fifth Amendment before a Senate committee on questions about whether he had any part in an alleged conspiracy to profit from purchase and quick resale of highway rights-of-way to the state of Indiana.

New York Crackdown

And Mr. Meany already has ordered a war by the A.F.L.-C.I.O. to wipe out union locals which he says are racketeer-dominated and are shaking down Puerto Rican workers and some employers in New York City's small novelty, toy, plastic, costume jewelry and leather goods industries.

Top A.F.L.-C.I.O. officials have backed Mr. Meany's New York action. They'd like to get a cleanup campaign rolling before the McClellan committee goes into the New York situation. They also figure it would help offset new revelations of union wrongdoing by the probers.

The cases of the Teamsters, the Bakery Workers and Mr. Hutcheson will be up for action at the August meeting of the A.F.L.-C.I.O. Executive Council. And, federation aides assert, the council also will take up any new cases of corruption revealed in renewed hearings of the McClellan committee. The hearings are slated to resume soon, possibly next week.

Mr. Meany is determined to show that the federation means business in its cleanup. His aides claim he would have moved against the Teamsters and the Bakery Workers more quickly were it not for the fact that he wanted to give them a chance to do their own house cleaning.

"We've been in a wait and see period," argues one official in explanation of the cooling off of labor's cleanup drive. But he admits: "We haven't seen anything."

Yesterday the Teamsters' Executive Board rescheduled a twice postponed meeting for August 5 in Los Angeles; the board is expected to discuss whether to oust President Dave Beck right away, as Mr. Meany demands, or let him stay until his term of office expires in September. The postponement of the board's meeting until just a month before expiration of Mr. Beck's term of office has reduced the chances of the strong action against him that Mr. Meany wants.

Could Lead to Ouster

The federation chief has warned affiliated unions that if they don't take action against officials exposed as wrongdoers, the A.F.L.-C.I.O. will have to issue "directives" to tell them what to do. A union's failure to follow an Executive Council directive can lead to ouster from the federation.

But while Mr. Meany seems to have mapped a "clean up or get out" campaign against the union corruption that has been revealed, federation officials around the A.F.L.-C.I.O. chief are sure each proposed expulsion will be carefully considered to determine, among other things, its impact on the federation.

There are members of the A.F.L.-C.I.O. Executive Council who are less determined than Mr. Meany to threaten the Teamsters and Bakery Workers with expulsion. In the case of the Teamsters, some council members would prefer to let the Teamsters elect a new president at the union's September convention; Dave Beck has said he would not be a candidate. But, as of now, it appears Mr. Meany will win out and action against the two unions—probably in the form of ultimatum-like cleanup directives—will be taken at the council's meeting next month.

Ticking off existing trouble spots where unions or officials face suspension or ouster, one federation official remarks with a half smile: "It's going to be a small federation, isn't it?" Then, turning serious, he adds: "But we're not going to lift scalps just to be lifting scalps."

Mr. Meany clearly has the knife out for those union officials who have violated what he considers their positions of trust. In the case of Teamster President Dave Beck, who took the Fifth Amendment on questions of whether he took money from the union treasury, it took no studying on the part of Mr. Meany to determine that he had violated his position of trust. Mr. Meany and other A.F.L.-C.I.O. officials apparently have reached the same conclusion on Bakery Workers President James Cross in the wake of Senate hearings on his alleged misuse of union funds. Federation Secretary-Treasurer William Schnitzler already has said Mr. Cross must go.

Some Hesitation

But there is evidence of some hesitation on just how far the federation should go in any action against Carpenters President Hutcheson. Although Mr. Meany has said the A.F.L.-C.I.O. policy against use of the Fifth Amendment by a union official before a Senate committee holds good whether or not union funds

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Cement Industry Hit by New Strike As 1,200 Go Out at General Portland

Walkouts Involve Union Demand for Retroactivity, "Subcontractors Clause"

A WALL STREET JOURNAL *News Roundup*

The cement industry was hit by new walkouts of workers.

Toney Gallo, secretary-treasurer of the striking United Cement, Lime and Gypsum Workers International Union, said 1,200 workers at seven plants of General Portland Cement Co. will be off the job by today following breakdown of bargaining sessions.

Only General's Miami, Fla., plant was idle yesterday, but the company's other plants will be closed down after various work turns leave the plants. The mills are located in Tampa, Houston and North Chattanooga, Tenn., and three are in the Dallas-Ft. Worth area.

Major Stumbling Blocks

Major stumbling blocks were a union demand that any settlement be retroactive to May 1, expiration date of the old contract, and the inclusion of a controversial "subcontractors clause" in the new agreements. Until today, General's plants had operated without a contract. No new talks are scheduled.

The latest walkouts brought to 16,000 the number of men striking some 75 plants in the U.S. As the latest of a series of unsuccessful negotiations between major companies and the union, it also dashed whatever expectations management officials had of bringing union and company demands closer together.

"Our locals are more determined now than ever to win their demands," Mr. Gallo said. The demands were incorporated into an agreement reached last week between the union and Marquette Cement Manufacturing Co., Chicago, at the company's Oglesby, Ill., plant.

They include a 13.6 cent average hourly wage increase plus increases in work-turn differentials, improved vacations, premium pay for Sunday work and doubletime pay for work over 12 consecutive hours, contract retroactivity to May 1, and a clause forbidding company use of labor in cement plants other than union members if the manpower and equipment are available. The demands have a value of slightly over 16 cents an hour in labor costs.

Bargaining Sessions Scheduled

The only significant bargaining sessions scheduled are those between the union and Ideal Cement Co., Denver; Dewey Portland Cement Co., Davenport, Iowa, and Alpha Portland Cement Co., at the company's Martins Creek, Pa., plant. All are scheduled for today. The Alpha meeting was arranged by Federal mediators and was not requested by either the company or the union. It will be the company's first meeting with the union in over a month.

Ideal is the largest cement company set to negotiate with the union and the results might have an important bearing on future contract talks with other companies. Ideal has 14 plants 11 of which are organized by the union. Total capacity in 1956 was 23,500,000 barrels. Dewey has two plants with a 1956 rating of 5,500,000 barrels.

No other bargaining sessions, however, are set between major producers and the union. Company officials are meeting the union's proposals for a "pattern" contract for all companies as arranged with Marquette with the retort they are waiting for a "clarification" of bargaining points in future talks and a detailed examination of those contracts agreed to by the union and four other smaller cement companies besides Marquette that have concluded new pacts.

Concerns Which Settled

These concerns are Missouri Portland Cement Co., St. Louis, two plants; Volunteer Portland Cement Co., Knoxville, Tenn., one plant; Aetna Portland Cement Co., Bay City, Mich., one plant and National Cement Co., near Birmingham, Ala., one plant.

Those companies whose bargaining sessions with the union in the last week have broken down are Lehigh Portland Cement Co., Medusa Portland Cement Co., and Penn-Dixie Cement Corp. A striking union of the United Stone and Allied Products Workers, a smaller union, is voting on contract proposals at Penn-Dixie's Petoskey, Mich., plant, but the outcome, according to Mr. Gallo, is not expected to influence the United Cement Workers' stand.

Negotiations so far have broken down mainly over making new pacts retroactive and the "subcontractors clause." Company officials indicate that basic wage demands are the least difficult items to negotiate and Penn-Dixie reportedly has offered an average wage increase to workers at Petoskey of 13.7 cents an hour.

The agreements so far made by the union's locals have followed the Marquette contract in most points. There are some variations, however, which may prove important in later negotiations.

One of these concerns the union shop. It was an original demand made by locals in most plants. However, it is not part of contracts arranged with Marquette and Volunteer, who did not have the union shop in prior contracts. Those companies that did have it, Missouri Portland and Aetna, have provided for a union shop in the new agreements.

Most Contentious Issue

The other variation is the "subcontractors clause," probably the most contentious issue yet to be resolved in bargaining sessions. At one Marquette plant there was no reference to this clause; at another where the basic pact is being worked out, a variation was specified.

Though most cement plant contracts have such a clause in present contracts, one official said the Marquette version would remove the "discretionary authority" given management over hiring other concerns to do such work as repair, construction and even basic plant operations as quarrying. The union views the clause as guaranteeing continued industrial organization of workers in cement plants. W. A. Wecker, president of Marquette, has said the dispute over the clause is a matter of "semantics" and regards the union version as not restrictive of management "prerogatives."

Of the cement plants struck in the U. S. so far, 49 are operated by six of the largest cement companies. Here is a breakdown giving the number of plants operated, total company capacity and sales in 1956 and plants now struck. In the case of Lone Star Cement Corp., only approximate capacity is noted and no figures of 1956 U. S. sales are available since the company does not break down U. S. and foreign operations. Slightly more than 300 million barrels of cement were produced in the nation in 1956.

Company:	Plants	Plants Struck	Capacity (barrels) (millions)	1956 Sales
Universal Atlas	10	5	33.5	(a)
Lone Star	14	7	33.0	(b)
Lehigh	14	14	27.4	$73,805,058
Penn-Dixie	10	9	16.7	$48,573,614
Alpha	8	8	13.0	$35,420,777
Medusa	7	6	11.5	$29,429,695

(a) Universal Atlas is a subsidiary of United States Steel Corp. and sales are not available. (b) Lone Star in 1956 had sales of over $98 million the bulk of which came from U. S. operations.

In addition, General Portland's plants have over 17.5 million barrels of cement capacity and its 1956 sales totaled $43,310,392. Two of Lone Star's plants, both in Washington State, have been idle since May 1 and the nine Penn-Dixie plants have been out since May 16, in the first large-scale walkout of the strike. Four Universal Atlas plants have contracts with the United Steelworkers union and are unaffected while one plant, at Waco, Texas, has a contract with the Cement Workers Union that expires July 31.

Lone Star officials state that several of the seven plants now operating have contracts with the Cement Workers which expire at different times between the end of July and October.

In New York, the $400 million a year construction industry is slowly coming to a halt as a result of the dwindling cement supply and a strike of three building trades unions now in its eleventh day. A further threat of a strike of 1,400 building materials truck drivers is hanging on a strike vote tally to be announced today.

Spokesmen for the Building Trades Employers Association and large contractors say concrete pouring will halt next week if the national strike is not settled. New York's cement comes from Pennsylvania and the Hudson River valley of New York where all plants are idle.

Nearly 7,000 striking craft unionists in the steamfitters, sheetmetal workers and ornamental iron workers unions in New York and Long Island have rejected wage increases of 65 cents an hour. Twelve unions accepted the offer and five are working while negotiations take place.

California Building Strikes

By a WALL STREET JOURNAL *Staff Reporter*

LOS ANGELES—Strikes by 14,000 plumbers, hod carriers and sheet metal workers in southern California went into the eleventh day today with no talks between union and management leaders scheduled before next week.

Both sides in the sheet metal strike will get together Monday and plumbing workers will meet with employers Tuesday. No talks have been held or are scheduled in the hod carrier's dispute.

Construction work totaling about $500 million has been slowed down by the strike so far.

Hoffa Proceedings May End in Mistrial Because Of Attorney's Illness

Maher's Absence Brings Case to Halt; Judge to Decide Today Among 3 Alternatives

WASHINGTON — Teamster Vice President James Hoffa has a chance a mistrial may be declared in court proceedings on the bribery and conspiracy charges against him.

The possibility of the mistrial arose when Daniel Maher, attorney for Mr. Hoffa's codefendant, Hyman Fischbach, suffered a recurrence of a heart ailment and could not show up for the proceedings yesterday.

The entire day was spent by lawyers on both sides and Judge Burnita Matthews deciding what should be done.

Judge Matthews indicated she would take some action this morning.

She apparently has three courses of action: She can declare a mistrial for both defendants, which would mean Mr. Hoffa and Mr. Fischbach would be retried at a later date. She could declare a mistrial for Mr. Fischbach and let the proceedings against Mr. Hoffa continue, or she could merely delay the case until Mr. Maher can return.

There was some controversy over just how sick Mr. Maher is. Assistant U. S. District Attorney Edward Troxell had a doctor examine Mr. Maher and said he reported that the lawyer's ailment, cardia arrhythmia, is not serious. The Government's doctor, Mr. Troxell said, reported that there was no real heart injury and that Mr. Maher could probably return to the case after several days rest.

Mr. Fischbach, himself a lawyer, told the court his report from Mr. Maher's own doctor was that complications might arise if Mr. Maher returned to the case without a long rest.

Asked if he felt he could defend himself, Mr. Fischbach said no. Judge Matthews indicated she might grant at this time an earlier motion by Mr. Fischbach for severance of his case from Mr. Hoffa's. She gave Mr. Fischbach until this morning to decide whether he wanted to do this, which in effect would be a mistrial for himself alone, or merely ask for a continuance.

Meantime, the Teamsters announced the long-delayed Executive Board meeting, at which "clean-up" forces under Secretary-Treasurer John English hope to oust President Dave Beck, has been set for August 5, in Los Angeles.

The meeting has twice been delayed for the expressed reason that not all board members could be there. It is known that Mr. English has been trying to get a meeting called since mid-June to try to force Mr. Beck from office.

But Teamster officials now admit that with each delay, the task of prying the Teamster chief out of office has gotten harder. One aide said a recent speech by A.F.L.-C.I.O. President George Meany in which he demanded Mr. Beck be bounced immediately, actually complicated the task.

"These Teamsters officials are a funny bunch," he said. "They don't like someone telling them what to do. Beck may be a so-and-so, but he's their so-and-so." This source said the closeness of the board meeting to the Teamster convention, which will elect a new president, makes it even harder to rally the support to oust Mr. Beck.

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Thursday, July 11, 1957

Humphrey Opposes Rise in Reserve's Discount Rate Now, Says High Interest Charges Can Be "Overdone"

He Favors Clearing House to Coordinate Credit Policies Of Federal Agencies

By a WALL STREET JOURNAL *Staff Reporter*

WASHINGTON—Treasury Secretary Humphrey indicated he is opposed to any further increase at this time in the Federal Reserve Board's discount rate.

Mr. Humphrey's disclosure puts on public record a view known to be held by the Administration's top economic strategists. White House advisers are understood to feel no further restrictive action is needed at present.

The Treasury chief's view slipped out in questioning before the Senate Finance Committee. In other highlights of his 12th day of testimony, Mr. Humphrey also told the lawmakers he felt high interest rates can be "overdone," and a sort of clearing house to coordinate the credit policies of Federal agencies might be desirable, but would be hard to set up.

Discussion of the discount rate arose when Sen. Anderson (D., N.M.) asked the Secretary if anything should be done about the fact that the discount rate — the fee charged member banks when they borrow from the reserve system—has been below the interest rate the Treasury has been paying on 90-day bills in recent weeks.

Mr. Humphrey replied: "We are better off where we are now than we would be with a change in the discount rate." He pointed out that the Federal Reserve Board and not the Treasury makes the decision. However, the Treasury is usually consulted on such decisions, and there is liaison with the White House through the Council of Economic Advisers.

But the Federal Reserve Board, for the time being, has adopted a wait-and-see attitude. Inflation has been the chief target of reserve board credit policies for the past couple of years. Early this year, however, the board detected some signs the economy might be headed into a decline. So, it shifted from a policy of active credit restraint to what was termed a "passive" policy—that is, letting market forces operate more or less freely to determine conditions.

Interest Rates Rose

Since then, interest rates generally have moved higher. But, up to now, the system has refrained from following the uptrend with another increase in the discount rate. One reason for this reluctance, apparently, is that member bank borrowings from the system have not been unusually heavy this spring. Therefore, while another discount rate increase certainly would have an important psychological effect, there's been some doubt as to the practical effect of such an action.

As things stand now, the Reserve Board is likely to take no action on the discount rate at least until late next month. That's because the Treasury next week is expected to announce terms of a major refinancing of securities coming due in August. The Reserve Board prefers not to take any action that might disturb the money market while the Treasury is conducting debt operations.

After the Treasury wraps up the August refinancing, its debt managers hope they won't need to come to market again until late September or October. That would provide an opportunity for the Reserve Board to act, if it decided any further credit restraints were necessary.

However, there's no indication as yet which way the board will decide. The fact that it has not acted in recent weeks suggests some hesitancy.

Mr. Humphrey has been generally in favor of the Reserve Board's policy of credit restraint, although on at least one occasion he opposed a specific boost in the discount rate. Often in the past, the Reserve Board has boosted the discount rate above the going interest the Treasury paid on 90-day bills in order to eliminate any incentive for member banks to borrow from the Reserve System, then turn around and lend this money to the Treasury at a quick profit.

The Treasury chief's brief comment on the present discount rate level was thrown out almost as an aside. Sen. Anderson did not pursue the point, and Mr. Humphrey did not explain the reasons for his view. But officials close to him said he felt inflationary pressures were being lessened at least to some extent by the growing number of industries in which commodities are moving into positions of surplus from shortage situations. Some metals and automobiles are examples.

White House economists are also understood to feel that Federal Reserve credit restraints over the past two years are now beginning to have a marked effect. Officials point out that wholesale prices have stabilized in the past few months and hold out hope that consumer prices may also level off. The economic strategists also note the growth in business spending for new plants and equipment has begun to level out this year.

Concern Over Home Building

As a collarary consideration, officials fear further credit restrictions might choke off the upturn in home building which they now see beginning. The depressed rate of new housing starts over the past year or so has been a source of chief concern to the Administration. Builders blame the housing slump primarily on the lack of mortgage money. Now, officials see the rate of new housing starts turning up, and they feel the rise will continue as long as the flow of mortgage money is sufficient.

Despite the indications that current inflationary pressures may be easing, the White House has not taken the firm view that inflation is the chief danger to economic stability over the long run. But officials feel no action is needed right now.

In the committee questioning on high interest rates, Mr. Humphrey agreed they would be "overdone."

Mr. Anderson ticked off five different years — 1873, 1893, 1907, 1920 and 1929 — in which the U. S. suffered economic difficulties after a steady buildup in interest rates. He then asked the Treasury Secretary if there were any periods in U. S. history when climbing interest rates were not followed by a depression or milder economic ills.

Mr. Humphrey said he couldn't think of any offhand and commented, "I am perfectly ready to admit you can overdo it."

He went on: "I don't think anybody is wise enough to completely manage an economy of 175 million people. There are forces at work in an economy that size that are so great and complex that nobody can know exactly what to do to manage the economy."

"I don't believe the government will be able to hold its hand upon the lever and manage it into a gnat's eye all the time."

Mr. Humphrey said he did think, however, "when enthusiasms grow, if they can be restrained, there will not be a drop to such depths as they would have done if no restraints were used."

In the present situation, Mr. Humphrey declared, he thought up to now that tight money policies had not yet markedly slowed down economic activity. "It can be done," he said, "but I don't think it's happened."

At another point, Mr. Humphrey agreed with Sen. Anderson that some effective way shold be found to coordinate credit policies of Federal agencies to keep them from undoing the effect of the Administration's overall economic policy.

The Treasury Secretary said any agency set up to do this however, could be effective "only if it had such authority so that Congress could not pass laws contrary to policy and if the executive branch also would not interfere." Under those conditions, he added, "an effective clearing house would be desirable."

Economic Coodination Questioned

Mr. Anderson started the discussion by asking the Treasury boss if any attempt had ever been made to coordinate the economic activities of all Federal agencies. Replied Mr. Humphrey: "That's extremely difficult because of the different approaches they each take under the laws the Congress passes."

For instance, Mr. Humphrey said, the Housing Bill recently enacted by Congress provides far greater funds to pump into the housing market than the Administration sought. "As long as that sort of thing continues," he said, "you will have piecemeal policies" that tend to offset the Government's general policy.

"So it's possible for the Federal Reserve," commented Sen. Anderson, "to take the position it should restrain credit and then have this nullified by other agencies."

"In some areas," Mr. Humphrey agreed.

"Then it might be desirable," the Senator pursued, "to have some agency to look over all the effects" of policies of individual agencies. Mr. Humphrey answered, "You're pursuing a worthwhile subject."

Sen. Anderson's questioning of Mr. Humphrey ranged over a wide variety of topics, but, for the most part, simply went over ground already covered in the Treasury Secretary's 11 previous appearances before the committee.

During yesterday's testimony Mr. Humphrey said, in effect, Government bond prices might decline a little while longer, but "on the other hand, there are some indications that lead you to believe a change is not too far away."

Declared that, looking back, the Treasury might have been wiser to lead the market even more than it did in its first 3¼% long-term bond issue in the spring of 1953 and kept this policy up in order to shift more of the Government's debt to long-range issues. "I don't think that today you can sell 50-year bonds in substantial amounts at any price."

Conceded that credit restraint hurt some areas, such as the housing industry, more than others, but "after considerable and deep thought" saw no real way to even out the effects of such credit policies. He opposed selective credit controls.

Said he didn't know enough details to answer a question by Mr. Anderson if the steel industry missed a "wonderful opportunity" to put a rein on inflation by not absorbing higher costs and raising prices.

Hells Canyon Vote Is Delayed by Lack Of Committee Quorum

By a WALL STREET JOURNAL *Staff Reporter*

WASHINGTON — A showdown vote on a Federal dam at Hells Canyon was delayed at least a week when Chairman Engle (D., Calif.) of the House Interior Committee called off a meeting on the ground a quorum of members wasn't present.

The committee's next scheduled session is next Wednesday.

Despite the postponement, opponents of the controversial measure were confident they could formally bury it at the next meeting. An Interior subcommittee last week rejected the Senate-passed measure by a 15 to 12 tally. Mr. Engle, a backer of the legislation, admitted then that some votes would have to be changed for the bill to have any chance of clearing his group.

After the chairman's action yesterday, Rep. Miller (R., Neb.), a leading foe of the bill to construct a high Federal dam at Hells Canyon, complained that Mr. Engle wielded a quick gavel. He said a quorum, or majority, would have been present a few minutes later.

However, the Nebraska lawmaker said he is "more certain than ever that we will kill" the bill next week. Some members who have been on the fence, he said, have come over to the side of the opponents.

The Administration has vigorously opposed Federal development of the power site where Idaho Power Co. has already started work on construction of three dams.

California Crude Production

LOS ANGELES—Crude oil produced in California in the week ended July 5 is estimated by the American Petroleum Institute at 929,100 barrels daily against 960,700 barrels for the like 1956 period.

New "Fishyback" Freight Ferrying Routes To Be Opened as Pioneer TMT Faces Suit

By a WALL STREET JOURNAL *Staff Reporter*

By a WALL STREET JOURNAL *Staff Reporter*

JACKSONVILLE — While a trailer-ferrying pioneer flounders in rough financial waters, at least six other seafaring companies are either planning to enter the business or expand their current operations.

TMT Trailer Ferry, Inc., an East Coast trailer-ferrying pioneer, which began service in 1954, goes into court in Miami today to begin fighting an involuntary reorganization suit filed by a group of creditors. One of TMT's goals is salvaging ownership of a major asset, the TMT Carib Queen, a roll-on, roll-off vessel which carries loaded trailer trucks between Jacksonville and Puerto Rico. The system is sometimes called "fishybacking."

TMT's financial difficulties with trailer-ferrying are not deterring Pan-Atlantic Steamship Corp., Mobile, Ala.

James K. McLean, Pan-Atlantic president, announced the company will expand its sea-land service in August when two new-type trailerships begin regular weekly sailings between New York, Miami, Houston and Tampa. Two additional trailerships are to go into service in October when New Orleans will be added to the ports of call.

New Ports of Call

Pan-Atlantic began sea-land service, its term for trailer-ferrying, between New York and Houston last year with roll-on, roll-off cargo space on modified regular carriers.

The new trailerships, S.S. Gateway City and S.S. Azalea City, are of a lift-on, lift-off type. Cargo containers, the size of a truck trailer, are lifted off their wheels at dockside and stocked on the trailerships. At the destination, the containers are lifted off and onto wheels and are ready for movement on the highway.

The Gateway and the Azalea are the first of 10 C-2 cargo ships Pan-Atlantic plans to convert into trailerships, Mr. McLean said. Each trailership will have a capacity of 226 loaded, 35-foot trailers, which will be carried both above and between decks.

Unloading Takes Five Minutes

Two ship-mounted cranes, each with a lifting capacity of 60,000 pounds, can unload one trailer and place another aboard in about 5 minutes, Mr. McLean said.

"We believe the expanded sea-land service ushers in a new era of coastwise trade," he asserted.

Proponents of trailer-ferrying claim that it is a cost saving form of transportation because it cuts down the number of times cargo must be handled, reduces cargo damage and pilferage and has the advantage of lower water freight rates when compared with highway or rail rates. Mr. McLean said the lift-on and lift-off principle eliminates the need for special dock facilities required by roll-on and roll-off. Ship turn-around time also is reduced.

Operating Rights Sought

To further development of its intercoastal trailer-ferrying service, Pan-Atlantic is seeking the operating rights of S. C. Loveland Co., Philadelphia, which has not operated cargo vessels since World War II. Pan-Atlantic, a subsidiary of McLean Industries, Inc., is licensed to serve 16 Atlantic and Gulf ports, while Loveland has rights to all Eastern seaboard ports. An Interstate Commerce Commissioner has recommended that the I.C.C. allow Pan-Atlantic to acquire the Loveland rights for $319,000.

Among the other shipping companies with plans for trailer-ferrying in various states of development are American-Hawaiian Steamship Co., Pacific Trailerships, Inc., Transportation Utilites, Inc., the Bridgeport and Port Jefferson Steamboat Co. and Borinquen Steamship Co., a subsidiary of Ryder System, Inc., big truck rental and trucking firm.

Transportation Utilities, New York, says it has placed orders for two trailerships to be built by Ingalls Shipbuilding Corp., Pascagoula, Miss. Harry N. Moore, president of Transportation Utilities, said the ships are to be completed in 1958 for service between Jacksonville and New York.

Pacific Trailerships has received preliminary permission from the Maritime Administration to build two trailerships to ply between Los Angeles and San Francisco.

Bridgeport-Port Jefferson Route

Bridgeport and Port Jefferson Steamboat has received preliminary Maritime Administration approval for trailership to operate between Bridgeport, Conn., and Port Jefferson, N. Y. A company spokesman said plans for the ship have been drawn and "if we can arrange the financing, we hope to contract for the building of this vessel early next year to be ready to operate early in 1959."

American-Hawaiian officials are expected to open negotiations soon for construction of either six or eight trailerships. The company hopes to operate the ships between New York, San Francisco and Los Angeles.

Borinquen Steamship began operating about a month ago, offering service between Puerto Rico and Miami, Jacksonville and Savannah, Ga., duplicating to an extent the route of TMT betweeen Puerto Rico and Florida.

James A. Ryder, president of Ryder System, which operates Borinquen as a wholly-owned subsidiary, says, "We are very definitely going to expand Borinquen. It will take at least six ships to give proper service between the mainland and Puerto Rico.

Claims Against TMT

Another Ryder subsidiary, Great Southern Trucking Co., the largest in the Southeast, is a party to the suit against TMT. Great Southern has a claim of $4,483 against TMT. Rail Trailer Co., Chicago, has a claim of $86,831 and Trailmobile, Inc., Cincinnati, has a claim of $8,187.

Attorneys for the three suing creditors said they will disclose their plans for reorganization of TMT during hearings before the Federal court. The immediate objective at today's hearings is to bring TMT's officials into court for examination under oath, said an attorney for the creditors.

TMT claims the creditor's suit was filed in "bad faith" and constitutes a "raid" on TMT, its attorney said.

Consolidated Freightways, Inc., a big West Coast trucking company, is another highway carrier that has recently gone into trailer-ferrying. Consolidated purchased Garrison Fast Freight, Seattle, last January. Included with the purchase was joint ownership of Arctic Terminals, Inc., established as a trailer ferrying operation to Alaska seven years ago. Alaska Steamship Co. is the other owner of Arctic Terminals.

D. E. Skinner, president of Alaska Steamship, says he expects recently placed orders for new equipment will double the trailer ferrying volume to Alaska, now about 36 trailers or containers a week.

Consolidated Foods Acquisition

BALTIMORE—The acquisition of Phillips Packing Co. Inc., of Cambridge, Md., by Consolidated Foods Corp. of Chicago became effective, according to a joint announcement by officials of the two companies.

Effective with the acquisition, the Phillips organization becomes the Coastal Foods Co. division of Consolidated Foods Corp.

Principal officers of Coastal Foods are: Albanus Phillips, Jr., chairman; Theodore Phillips, president, and James E. Glover, executive vice president and general manager.

While the new division of Consolidated Foods will continue all the Phillips operations, it was stated that "there is to be a prompt expansion of these operations and of the sales forces."

Terms of the acquisition provided for an exchange of 0.421 share of Consolidated common for each share of Phillips. The latter, which operates a number of plants in Maryland and Delaware, produces soups, meat products, vegetables and other canned and frozen foods. Consolidated is a canner, processor and distributor of foods.

Bellanca Concedes Some Reports To SEC Might Have Been Faulty

It Denies Intention of Deceit, Says It Only Failed to Use Proper Forms

By a WALL STREET JOURNAL *Staff Reporter*

WASHINGTON — Bellanca Corp. conceded some of its reports to the Securities and Exchange Commission might have been faulty, but denied any intention of deceit, as the commission charged.

As the S.E.C. resumed its hearings on the New Castle, Del., concern's financial dealings, Milton S. Gould, Bellanca attorney, stated: "Our position is that there was a failure to report on proper forms but . . . that the derelictions which form the basis of these proceedings are offenses against, let us say, proper techniques." He denied "that all these things were done in an atmosphere of clandestine secrecy."

The S.E.C.'s corporate finance division began presenting its case against Bellanca as the hearing started up again yesterday after a two month recess called because of conflicting engagements by some of the principals in the case. The hearings first opened on May 8, but were adjourned after only one session at which the commission put 53 documents in the record to back its charges.

In its list of counts against Bellanca, augmented this week with new charges, the S.E.C. alleges the company violated Federal securities laws by failing to file required reports showing full details of its complex financial transactions in 1955 and 1956 and by including "false and misleading" statements in financial reports and proxy soliciting material which it did submit to the commission.

The Finance Division's young attorney, Frederick Moss, started off by naming the Bellanca transactions which the agency claims were either inadequately or inaccurately reported. He cited the company's intricate transactions with N. O. Nelson Co., St. Louis; Joplin Supply Co., Joplin, Mo.; Automatic Washer Co., Newton, Iowa, Bankers Life & Casualty Co., Chicago; Waltham Watch Co., Waltham, Mass.; Pierce Governor Co., Inc., Anderson, Ind.; Glenn Uranium Mines, Ltd., Ontario, Canada; Selby Shoe Co., Portsmouth, Ohio; Blue Star Airlines and Piasecki Aircraft Corp., Philadelphia.

Arthur K. Rothschild, 40-year old treasurer of Bellanca, was called by the S.E.C. as the first witness. He was questioned closely about the identity of documents relating particularly to Bellanca's August, 1955, acquisition of 97% of the stock in N. O. Nelson and 5.5% of the stock of Joplin Supply Co. Mr. Rothschild was also queried on a $4,500,000 6% promissory note allegedly placed by Bellanca with Mastan Co., a New York financing house, in August, 1955, to help with the purchase of N. O Nelson. The Bellanca treasurer simply recited the nature of most of the documents and explained his views of the accuracy of their contents.

Later in the session, Mr. Rothschild was asked why the report disclosing certain Bellanca transactions with Bankers Life, Waltham Watch and other concerns late in the spring of 1956 had not been filed with the S.E.C. He replied a rough draft of the proposed report had been drawn up but that was "the last I heard of it." The Bellanca official added he "assumed that whoever handles (S.E.C.) filings knew a great deal more about it than I did."

The hearings were marked by some sharp interjections by Mr. Gould while Mr. Moss stated the S.E.C.'s specific charges and questioned Mr. Rothschild. At one point, Mr. Gould told Mr. Moss, "if you didn't understand . . . that is a defect of your intelligence." The hearing examiner, James Ewell, than admonished Mr. Gould, saying "I don't think there is any need for the hearing deteriorating into personalities."

Suit by Western Oil Fields Directors to Be Heard July 17

DENVER—A hearing was set for July 17 on suits by majority directors against management executives of Western Oil Fields, Inc.

The hearing set by District Judge Robert W. Steele involves a demand for invalidation of a special stockholders meeting called for July 25. The majority directors also have asked the Denver District Court to call and supervise an annual meeting of stockholders October 15.

The complaints were filed by directors T. B. Knox of Dallas, Robert Donnell of Midland, Texas, Frank Gentles of San Francisco, and C. L. Cole of Denver.

They named as defendants R. M. Barnholt, Sr., president, and R. M. Barnholt, Jr., secretary-treasurer. The Barnholts, with W. B. Middlemist of Denver, form the minority on the seven member board.

The actions by the four directors ask the court to order the Barnholts to produce all corporate records and books and all original stock certificates. The four directors also asked the court to enjoin the Barnholts from transferring or encumbering 250,000 shares of stock that majority directors contend were issued to them without authorization.

Television-Electronics Fund

CHICAGO — Television-Electronics Fund, Inc., reported an increase in total net assets to a record $155,073,811 on June 30, against $128,181,192 on the like date a year earlier.

Net asset value per share of the fund was $12.46 on June 30, against $11.96 a year earlier, after a 55.7-cent per share deduction paid in realized capital gains. The fund had 12,443,606 shares outstanding June 30, against 10,713,875 on June 30, 1956.

Washington at Work

White House

Cotton Sale: President Eisenhower signed a bill (H.J. Res. 172) to authorize the sale of 50,000 bales of long staple cotton no longer needed by the national stockpile, declaring the sale would have no adverse market effects and noting the action did not set a precedent for future stockpile disposal activities.

Congress

Truck Stock: The Senate Commerce Committee adopted, with a slight change, a House-approved measure (H.R. 3625) to prevent evasion of Interstate Commerce Commission regulations on issuance of securities by truck companies that set low par values on their stock. The bill would consider the "fair market value" of the stock to see if an issue is large enough to come under I.C.C. regulation.

Rail Reorganization: The Senate Commerce Committee approved a House-passed bill (H.R. 3775) aimed at preventing small groups of minority stockholders from blocking a railroad-drafted reorganization plan deemed worthy by the Interstate Commerce Commission.

Weather-Making: The Senate Commerce Commission approved a bill (S. 86) to authorize the National Science Foundation to take over Federal research on weather-making.

Nomination: The Senate Commerce Committee approved the nomination of Henry Kearns to be an Assistant Secretary of Commerce.

Interest Rates: Chairman Fulbright (D.-Ark.) announced the Senate Banking Committee will start hearings July 22 on an Administration-sponsored bill (S. 2427) to require Government lending agencies to charge enough interest on their loans to cover the Treasury's cost of borrowing the money in the private market.

Military Businesses: The House voted to give Congress power to veto Defense Department moves to get the military out of competition with private business. In approving by voice the $1.6 billion authorization measure for military construction, the House also agreed to sharply limit the Defense Department's use of the war-born provision to carry on secret procurement negotiations.

Liquor: The House Ways and Means Committee approved a bill declaring that liquor and tobacco manufacturers cannot get tax refunds on overpayments unless they can prove they themselves bore the burden of the excess tax.

Soviet Economy: The House-Senate Economic Committee released a Library of Congress study comparing Soviet and U.S. economic growth.

Aircraft Engines: The House Armed Services Investigating subcommittee postponed from next Monday to Thursday the start of hearings on profits of airplane engine maker. No reason was given for the delay.

Advisory Committees: The House approved an Administration-opposed measure H.R. 7390 that would impose legal restrictions for the first time on the operations of business and other Government advisory groups.

Meat Packing: F. W. Specht, chairman and president of Armour & Co., testified before the House Agriculture Committee in favor of a measure that would redefine a meat packer under the Packers & Stockyards Act to mean only companies principally engaged in that business. He also opposed transferring jurisdiction of meat packers trade practices from the Agriculture Department to the Federal Trade Commission.

Government Reorganization: The House passed by voice vote a bill (H.R. 8364) extending for two years the Reorganization Act under which the President may reorganize Executive agencies provided neither the House nor Senate disapproves within 60 days after being notified of the plan. The measure also makes it somewhat easier for Congress to reject such reorganizations.

Welfare Funds: An A.F.L.-C.I.O. spokesman, testifying before the House Labor Committee, attacked the position of some business organizations that Congress should exempt welfare and pension funds run solely by employers from proposed Federal regulation.

Post Exchange Credit: Rowland Jones, Jr., president of the American Retail Federation, urged Congress to reject a proposal to allow military post exchanges to extend credit on the sale of non-military items. He told a House Armed Services subcommittee this would be a step towards the building "of a vast retail and service empire" within the armed forces.

Airways Board: A House Commerce subcommittee approved Administration-sponsored legislation (S. 1856) to set up a special airways modernization board to solve air traffic and safety problems. The measure has already been approved by the Senate.

Hells Canyon: Chairman Engle (D., Calif.) called off a showdown meeting of the House Interior Committee on the controversial Hells Canyon bill on the ground a quorum of members weren't present. Opponents of the bill for a Federal dam at the power site predicted they would be able to formally kill it when the committee meets again next Wednesday.

Harness Racing: Chairman Celler (D. N. Y.) of the House Judiciary Committee asked the Justice Department to investigate the anti-trust aspects of harness racing. He said there have been complaints suggesting a conspiracy to monopolize the field.

Airlines: A House Commerce subcommittee slated two days of hearings starting next Wednesday on measures that would: Bar the Civil Aeronautics Board in determining mail transportation rates from taking into consideration profits made by airlines on sale of flight equipment, provided the proceeds were reinvested in planes or equipment (H.R. 5822); provide Government guarantees for private loans to local, short-haul airlines for purchase of planes and equipment (H.R. 7993).

Bureaus

Farm Labor: The Agriculture Department estimated 8,798,000 persons were working on farms during the week ended June 29, compared with 8,238,000 about a month before and 8,958,000 a year earlier.

Crop Outlook: The Agriculture Department predicted crop production will decline to 99% of the 1947-49 average from last year's record-equaling index of 106.

Reactor License: The Atomic Energy Commission said it plans to give General Electric Co. a license to export a research reactor to Spain.

Pennsylvania Gas Deliveries

PITTSBURGH—Natural gas deliveries by western Pennsylvania gas utilities totaled 3,784,431,000 cubic feet in the week ended July 7, the Pennsylvania Natural Gas Men's Association reported. This compares with 4,386,018,000 cubic feet a week earlier and 3,196,853,000 cubic feet in the like 1956 week.

Meat Packers Disagree On Giving FTC Some Control Over Industry

WASHINGTON—(AP)—Representatives of large and small meat packing firms disagreed on whether the Federal Trade Commission should be given jurisdiction over trade practice of meat packers.

They testified before the House Agriculture Committee which is considering changes in the law regulating the packers.

F. W. Specht of Chicago, chairman and president of Armour & Co., and a member of the board of the American Meat Institute, urged approval of a bill by Rep. Hill (R. Colo.) which would define a meat packer as one principally engaged in that business and would leave jurisdiction over the trade in the hands of the Agriculture Department.

But L. Blaine Liljenquist, Washington representative of the Western States Meat Packers Association, made up of 467 member firms, supported a second bill which would put the industry's trade practices under the FTC.

"The Department of Agriculture has little or no interest in regulating the merchandising practices of meat packers as evidenced by almost total inactivity in this area of its responsibility over a period of 36 years," Mr. Liljenquist said.

Mr. Specht, however, said he did not consider the department to have been remiss in its regulatory obligations.

"If viewed from a constructive angle," he said, "it demonstrates an amazing record of careful and rigid observance by those of us principally in the meat packing business."

Farm Revolution: More Poultrymen Shun Risks, Raise Others' Chicks

Continued From First Page

cents a pound for broilers on the farm cannot make an honest living and keep their facilities, their buildings, their dwellings and their equipment in proper working condition," complains Albert Planchon, general manager of the Poultrymen's Cooperative of Connecticut, headquartered in Plainfield, Conn. It's this sort of pressure that causes independents to contract with integrated operators.

Any attempt to determine which is the more responsible for the quintupling of broiler output in the past decade, technological developments or integration, is about like trying to determine which came first, the chicken or the egg. There's no doubt, though, that output has zoomed.

Currently, U. S. broiler growers are hiking their production to a level above last year's record pace when 1.3 billion birds were produced. That compares with an output of 631 million in 1950 and only 143 million in 1940.

The Poultry Survey Committee, an industry group, estimates that the supply of broilers in the second quarter totaled 326 million head versus 310 million in the like period of record 1956.

"Industry production will be some 2% or 3% higher this year than last year," predicts husky Otis Esham, a big, integrated producer with 400,000 broilers on feed around Parsonsburg, Md., about the same as last year. Mr. Esham also operates a hatchery.

Prices Steady

Congress took a look recently at the poultry after a lengthy slide, industry leaders are predicting that come fall the impact of heavy production again will hit the market, knocking prices downward.

Congress took its recent look at the poultry situation after getting complaints of "alleged predatory credit practices on the part of some giant feed companies and packers in broiler production and marketing." Hearings showed that most of the industry opposed Government interference in the poultry business, though witnesses differed widely as to whether or not integration was good for the industry.

The party for whom tears are being shed—the ex-independent who now is raising chickens while somebody else worries about the risks—is less concerned about the trend than anybody.

On Highway 50 near Salisbury, grizzled Clayton Lokey, 61, emerges from his chicken house in white overalls and baseball cap, wiping his gnarled hands on a rag. Says he: "I've got 5,000 broilers here. I'm working on contract for Dennis & Elliott, the feed people in town."

"It Works Out Better"

For the past 17 years, Mr. Lokey has been raising chickens as an independent producer when he hasn't been sharpening lawnmowers and scissors. "This is the first year I started on contract working for somebody else," he explains. "It works out better for me because I don't have to worry about ownership any more, and I always get something no matter how low the price drops."

Raising chickens is a hazardous field for a small independent operator, producers around here say. An entire flock may be wiped out by a disease epidemic. A heat wave may also kill a good percentage of a flock. Moreover, price fluctuations may catch a grower with a big flock going to market when prices have skidded below production costs.

Lanky Elmer Hobbs, 62, a toil-stooped retired farmer, details some of the risks of the business as he runs water into a galvanized trough in the chicken coop behind his asphalt shingle home on Highway 50.

"I like contracting," he says. "Working this way I can go to bed at night and get some sleep. If I owned them," he nods toward the 5,500 seven-week-old broilers in the coop, "I'd sure be worrying about how many I might lose."

Impact of Competition

In the pine-paneled office of a neat brick building, friendly M. C. Gregory, general manager of Hastings Hatchery, near Parsonsburg, Md., opines: "Producers around here were forced into integration. Other territories went into it quite heavily and reduced costs. We had to go in for it, too, to compete."

One study made by Dr. Richard Saunders, poultry economist at the University of Maryland, showed contract raisers were producing broilers at a production cost 1.6 cents a pound under the costs of independent operators. Mr. Esham estimates his production costs are [illegible] cents a pound without rent and labor, and [illegible] cents a pound figuring all costs.

There aren't too many independent producers remaining for comparisons. But producers around here generally figure the integrated operator can produce at a cent to a cent and a half a pound less than the independent. With broilers selling for around [illegible] cents per pound on the Del-Mar-Va peninsula, a few cents above the initial average, the production saving looms large.

The integrated grower raises in such volume that he can standardize operations, thus shaving costs. He buys feed in bulk at $89.00 a ton here compared with $95 a ton for bagged feed. He may operate his own feed mill, effecting a further saving. He purchases chicks in quantity or may even have his own hatchery, aiming at cutting chick costs by a half cent apiece.

He standardizes operations of the farmers who contract to raise his broilers. To induce them to take an interest in the chickens, he often establishes a feed conversion incentive pay plan. The more meat the grower puts on chickens per pound of feed, the more he gets paid.

By distributing flocks of anywhere from 100,000 to over a million among many small growers, the big operator also spreads his risks.

"He also spreads his management talent, and sometimes he spreads it pretty thin," says John Hargreaves, secretary-treasurer of Caroline Poultry Farms, an executive who sees dangers in the integration trend.

"But," contends graying Sterling A. White, manager of Ralston-Purina Co.'s 15,000 tons-a-month feed mill at Delmar, Del., "fighting integration is like fighting the tide. You can stand there and fight, but it won't do anything but overwhelm you."

"Ralston-Purina makes no contract deals with growers," he explains. "But most of our dealers do provide capital for 50 or 60 growers each."

Outlines His Operation

On Highway 13 north of Delmar, chunky Bill Bryan, 30, of Bryan & Brittingham, a Purina feed dealer, leans back in a swivel chair in a corner office as he outlines his operation.

"We have 75 broiler raisers on contract for us," he says. "Flocks range from 2,500 up to 20,000 birds. In all, we have 450,000 on feed, about the same as a year ago."

Birds mature in about 90 days, with the dealership doing the marketing. The grower may receive a flat fee ranging from $30 to $50 per 1,000 birds raised, with the dealership retaining all profits of sales after expenses. The grower also may work under a second plan where he receives no guarantee but collects three-fourths of the net profit with the dealership taking one-fourth.

"We stand all the losses, if any, except for the labor of the grower," says Mr. Bryan.

In Laurel, Del., Clayton C. Fuller, manager of Beacon Milling Co., looks up from a plant production schedule. A slim, unassuming man in blue sport shirt, he estimates that the company's 40 dealers in the area have "roughly a million birds" on feed in broiler houses of numerous contract raisers.

In Chicago, W. T. Diamond, secretary of the American Feed Manufacturers Association estimates that 6,000 companies are selling branded feeds, with 5,000 of them very small operators. "Of the remaining 1,000, nearly 100% of them are selling feed to broiler raisers on credit plans of one kind or another," says he, adding: "Without extensions of credit to the broiler industry we wouldn't have a broiler industry."

Union Pacific's Authority To Acquire Road Reaffirmed

WASHINGTON—(AP)—The Interstate Commerce Commission reaffirmed authority granted by its finance division last December for Union Pacific Railroad Co. to acquire control of the 150-mile Spokane International Railroad.

Union Pacific was authorized to carry out the control transaction as of August 8. The Spokane International runs from Spokane, Wash., north to the Idaho-Canada boundary and constitutes an important link with western Canada.

The transaction involves an exchange of an aggregate of 181,134 shares of Union Pacific common stock, on the basis of one share for 1.1 shares of Spokane International common. Union Pacific shares closed yesterday on the New York Stock Exchange at $29\frac{1}{2}$.

Chase Manhattan Merger Voted

NEW YORK—Stockholders of the Staten Island National Bank & Trust Co. voted at a special meeting to merge that bank into the Chase Manhattan Bank. Approval came from more than 94% of the bank's 15,000 outstanding shares.

Chase Manhattan stockholders will consider the merger proposal at a special meeting Thursday.

Merger of the Staten Island bank would add five branches to Chase Manhattan's network of 94.

REVIEW and OUTLOOK

Step Toward Sanity

"They've really been spilling blood." In this sanguinary fashion a Washington official describes the apparently grim determination of the Administration to cut this fiscal year's spending below the $71.8 billion originally proposed.

We wouldn't bet very much that enough blood will be spilled to achieve this commendable new aim. But even the decision to try is a significant step—maybe more significant than the budgetary blood-letting in Congress.

As reported by Mr. Clark and Mr. Otten in this newspaper yesterday, the Administration now wants to hold spending at around $70 billion, or nearly $2 billion below the initial plan. At the President's behest, Budget Director Brundage has written the Cabinet members and heads of agencies telling them to stick to "absolute minimums" based on fiscal 1957 spending, to postpone spending where possible, to review programs more frequently.

Several things suggest caution about this effort. One is simply the human question whether the will-power evident now at the beginning of the fiscal period can be sustained through the long months before it ends. Another is that the Brundage directive, stern though it sounds, contains sizable loopholes. Also, the business about "postponing" some spending does not augur well for future budgets.

And even if the $70 billion goal is achieved, it will be something less than a monumental victory. That would still be a fantastically high rate of spending, and incidentally about $10 billion more a year than President Eisenhower once hoped to be spending by now.

Still, when all the reservations have been duly noted, it remains true that the only way to cut the spending budget is to try to begin cutting it—and, as a practical matter, only the Administration can do that.

Congress can reduce appropriations requests, and it probably will reduce them by some $4 billion, without necessarily lowering actual spending in this fiscal year by any substantial amount. That is not the way it should be, to be sure; Congress has the Constitutional power of the purse. But until that power is restored by accounting reforms to curtail an Administration's ability to amass huge unexpended balances, it is to the Administration that the people must look for current savings.

The importance of the new effort to trim spending is even greater than it might appear. In the absence of such an attempt, spending would in all probability exceed the $71.8 billion budgeted; some Congressional experts think it would hit $73 billion. Thus if the effect of the Administration's economy drive is only to hold spending to the original estimate, the nation will be the gainer.

But perhaps the most salutary part of all this is simply the fact that the Administration attitude has been changed. The change, modest though it is, has been brought about by the pressure of public opinion—and in these days of Big Government it is a healthy sign that the people are able to exert their will. As for the Administration, it has been forced to realize that the people will not tolerate extravagance without end.

The new frame of mind in Washington may not last. But when a man on a spending spree at least tries to cut down, that is an encouraging step toward fiscal sanity.

Secrecy Is as Secrecy Does

The Air Force, it seems, is protesting a recent Defense Department memorandum restricting the amount of information that can be given to the public about guided missiles.

The memorandum restricts information to the bare facts that a missile has been fired and whether there were any casualties or not. General Leuhman, information chief of the Air Force, told a House committee that this is all wrong because it prevents the Air Force from giving "the public an idea of how we have progressed."

General Leuhman testified that the Air Force wants the public to know more about missiles because it has been "wrongfully criticized" as not making enough progress on its missiles program.

We hasten to express the view that concern for public knowledge is not based in this instance so much on the public's right to know about what is going on as it is based on the desire of the Air Force to bolster its claim to be the dominant long range missile service.

But we hope the obvious lesson written in this little incident will not escape the people in Washington who believe that what goes on there isn't really the public's business at all—except to pay for what goes on.

For the truth is that secrecy is a sword that cuts two ways. And when secrecy is extended beyond the point of national security, even those it is designed to protect find they are more often hurt than helped.

Administered Prices

Senator Kefauver's inflation investigators have said they hope to "shed light" on the role of so-called "administered pricing" where, in the Senator's words, prices are set, not automatically by the unseen hand of competition but by corporate managers.

The hearings may indeed shed light. For the first witness noted with a forthrightness perhaps not expected by the politicos that "the processes of price-making and of wage-making are so intertwined in the modern world that neither can be effectively analyzed in isolation from the other." And he went on to throw doubt on the accuracy of the phrase, "administered prices."

The witness was Dr. Edwin G. Nourse, chairman of the Council of Economic Advisers when Mr. Truman was President. We certainly agree with him that price-making and wage-making are almost inextricable. We would agree also that talk of "administered pricing" by industry is at least a misnomer.

It is true that in some instances and at some times corporate executives can "set" prices where they want them to be. But it is true also that prices set in this way cannot be long maintained, unless the forces of supply and demand justify them.

At any rate it is impossible to "administer" prices perpetually, short of a monopoly. The steel industry is generally considered the primary target for the investigations and it just raised prices $6 a ton. If it could "administer" a price increase of $6 why did it not "administer" one of $7? Or $70?

The answer at the hearings was that the industry had exercised "restraint." Part of such restraint may indeed have been political, though any increase at all was bound to excite some wrath. The main "restraint" was the same one there always is in an economic question where there is no monopoly: How much will the traffic bear, without driving away buyers to the point the company loses more than it would gain from raising prices?

The steel companies of course had to increase prices to some extent to cover the wage increase granted effective July 1 to the Steelworkers, a group which in many ways does in fact exercise monopoly. And to that extent the steel companies were influenced by "monopoly" considerations. The way to deal with that monopoly, as Dr. Nourse suggested, is to make labor unions subject to antitrust laws,

There Dr. Nourse has put his finger on a subject which might indeed be an interesting one for Senator Kefauver to "shed light" on. For if there is any price that is "administered" it surely is the price of labor, strictly regulated as it is by the union leaders' iron-handed monopoly.

Who's News

Personnel Notes—Management—

Commerce and Industry

Mead Corp. (Dayton, Ohio)—Dr. John M. Walker, associate clinical director of Memorial Hospital, New York City, was elected a director of this manufacturer of paper, paperboard and wood pulp.

Barium Steel Corp. (New York)—William A. Cook was elected president of Phoenix Iron & Steel Co., a wholly-owned subsidiary. He succeeds Rudolph Eberstadt. John A. K. Sisto was named a vice president and executive assistant and Daniel Eberstein, secretary of the subsidiary.

Litton Industries, Inc. (Beverly Hills, Calif.)—Glen McDaniel, former vice president of Radio Corp. of America, was appointed a director of this electronics producer.

Northwest Airlines, Inc. (St. Paul, Minn)—Ted R. Gamble, president of Mount Hood Radio & Television Broadcasting Corp., was elected a director.

National Airlines, Inc. (New York)—Walter Sternberg was elected senior vice president in charge of traffic, sales and public relations.

Dow Chemical Co. (Midland, Mich.)—Dr. William H. Schuette, general manager of the company's Midland division, was elected a director.

Transocean Corp. of California (Oakland, Calif.)—Douglass F. Johnson was elected executive vice president of Transocean Air Lines, a wholly-owned consolidated subsidiary.

D'Arcy Advertising Co. (St. Louis, Mo.)—Harry W. Chesley, Jr., has been elected president, succeeding the late Percy J. Orthwein. Elected vice presidents were Pettersen B. Marzoni, William Raidt, David W. Lockwood, Peter Cavallo and James A. McPhail.

Finance

New England Trust Co. (Boston)—Richard L. Frothingham was elected a vice president.

Canada Life Insurance Co. (Toronto)—J. Roy Gordon, executive vice president of International Nickel Co. of Canada, Ltd., has been named a director.

Oil Well Drilling Declines

HOUSTON—Oil well drilling operations have decreased after three weeks of increasing activity, as measured by the number of working rotary rigs in the United States and Canada.

As of Monday there were 33 fewer rotary rigs running than the years' peak of 2,796 recorded the previous week and 145—or about 5%—less than the same week last year. However, the latest figure remained higher than the month-ago level of 2,633.

Letters To the Editor

Four Strikes

Editor, The Wall Street Journal:

Re your editorial "Strike Four?" (July 3): There was a time, I should say in the 80's, when four strikes was the rule, and at that time, or some other time, if I am not mistaken, nine balls was the number required to give a man his base.

Back then, too, the catcher stood way back to the back-stop until the third strike came up and then he came toward the plate and donned his mask. I don't know what advantage that may have had, except that perhaps he caught more pop fouls. I do not remember that there was any particular amount of time wasted in his running back and forth—nothing certainly like the leisurely amble that the pitcher now takes when he comes in from the bull pen, holding up the whole game up anywhere from two to twelve minutes!

I don't say baseball is better or worse, but I have never seen a better pair, mechanically or otherwise, than Long and Lowe, who were short and second base for the Boston National team, so many years ago.

Anyway, four strikes was once, and for a short time, the rule.

W. M. ALLEN

Boston, Mass.

New Way to Waste

Editor, The Wall Street Journal:

To Mr. Thomas E. Murray's mandate to America to promote "the public welfare of the international community," I say hogwash.

Atomic power is too expensive for America at present because we know how to dig coal while England does not. The only excuse left for the Federal development of atomic power is the promotion of public power and socialism. Of course you said it better in your July 1 editorial.

Not only do I oppose Federal atomic power because it is socialistic, but also because I simply cannot afford a new way to waste my tax money.

WILLIAM A. CHILDS

Fernandina Beach, Fla.

Autos and Ads

Editor, The Wall Street Journal:

After reading "Auto Men Swear Off Races, Hot Car Ads . . ." (June 7), I have decided to voice my opinion.

The shift to safety-design advertising will, of course, be no more factual than has been the "Competition Racing Program." Automobile advertising has merely shifted gears.

The American automobile is designed specifically for maximum sales volume. "Maximum sales volume" is predicated on selling automobiles to as many people as possible and reselling to them as often as possible. Neither the horse-power race, factory sponsored racing competition, nor, in the future, safety-design nor safety-feature-advertisements has had, nor will have any modifying effect on this fundamental precept: sell and resell.

In the 1935-7 era Ettore Bugatti of Italy built a 5 liter, 8 cylinder Bugatti which had smaller displacement than the current Lincoln, Chrysler, Cadillac, etc. (all over 5.5 liters), and developed 545 h.p. Twenty years ago a 5 liter car—less than 315 cubic inches displacement — produced 545 h.p.!

Where, then, is the engineering feat in Detroit's horse-power race to the 300-350 h.p. fringe? The Indianapolis Offenhauser racing engine by Meyer-Drake is still, after 20 years, a modified Bugatti motor of 270 cubic inches.

Maximum sales volume demands the cheapest construction for the briefest interval the buying public will tolerate. Standard pig-iron cylinder blocs cannot compete with magnesium-aluminum-alloy blocs; leaf springs cannot compete with torsion bars; massive unsprung rear-end assemblies cannot compete with DeDion rear-ends; drum brakes cannot compete with Lockheed-Girling spot disc brakes; 4000-5000 pounds of iron cannot compete with 2000 pounds of quality metal.

Superior engineering is superior performance. Superior performance is safety. The automobile which is safely operated in competition at speeds of 170 miles per hour by professional drivers who could not safely operate my automobile at 100 miles per hour, is safer for me to drive at 70 mph than my car is.

Are safe and efficient cars too expensive to build? They build them in Europe. Are safety belts, anti-roll bars, etc., too expensive, when air-conditioning, electric windows, automatic gear boxes, and radios are "standard equipment"? The list of "great engineering achievements" advertised by automobile manufacturers belongs in your "Pepper . . . and Salt" column.

GLEN ASHWORTH

Morgantown, W. Va.

Some Other Cause

Editor, The Wall Street Journal:

Your editorial, "Inflation's Tricky Gadgets," (June 28) points out that price rises in recent years have been mostly caused by an increase in the money supply. However, the price rises currently afflicting the economy may not be due entirely to this cause. Indeed, it would seem that an increasing rate of money turnover is presently the villain. Monetary economists have long understood that velocity of money and demand deposits have, at various times, played a very important role in the determination of the price level.

For the period 1939-1954 there was a great increase in the money supply (demand deposits plus currency outside banks), but since 1954 there has been only a slight increase in the money supply. Prices, however, began to climb in late 1955 and continue to rise. We must conclude, therefore that in the present instance an increasing money supply is not responsible for the rising price level.

HUGH P. KING,
Economist, Chamber of Commerce of the United States

Washington, D. C.

Atlantic Freight Rate Boost

NEW YORK—The North Atlantic Baltic Freight Conference announced that an increase of 10% in ocean freight rates and charges will go into effect for shipments on vessels loading on and after October 15. C. R. Andrews, chairman, said the rate rise was necessitated by "continually increasing replacement, maintenance and operating costs."

The Bookshelf

Gentle Art of Persuading Voters

When George Washington, a Virginia squire, was campaigning for the House of Burgesses in 1757, he took care to provide the constituents with the following: 28 gallons of rum, 50 gallons of rum punch, 34 gallons of wine, 46 gallons of beer and 2 gallons of cider.

This figures out to about a quart and a half for each of the 391 voters in his district. Wrote Washington to his campaign manager: "I hope no exceptions were taken to any that voted against me but that all were alike treated and all had enough." Apparently they did. He was elected.

Later Squire Washington was to take a dim view of "politicking" and especially of political parties; in his famed Farewell Address he inveighed mightily against both. All the same, the practices he adopted in 1757 for the friendly persuasion of the voters proved more durable with posterity than the principles he preached.

To be sure, rum kegs and cider barrels have been supplanted by welfare packages and pork barrels, but the practice is still to see that all voters have enough inducements to persuade them to vote for the candidate. And the shrewder politician still cultivates the impression that all will be "alike treated," for there will be another election tomorrow. Out of Mr. Washington's gallon jugs, all unknown to him, came the techniques of modern American politics—and the breath of life for his much reviled American political parties.

How that came about between 1757 and 1957 makes an endlessly fascinating tale, however often retold. American politics has held foreigners spellbound from Alexis de Tocqueville to D. W. Brogan. It's a sure-fire conversation piece among Americans themselves, whether the talker is Mr. Dooley, Will Rogers or Charles A. Beard. And not even the pedestrian style of Eugene H. Roseboom, the latest historian of our politics, can take the drama away from "A History of Presidential Elections."

Nor can a slight tendency to moralize at all the goings-on take away the impression that some of the very things about American politics that most disturb political philosophers have been the things that contributed most to our political stability.

For even the worst of them—beer kegs at the polls and "spend and spend and elect and elect"—have been rooted in an acknowledgment that the ultimate function of a political leader is to satisfy the aspirations of political citizens, whatever those aspirations might be. Perhaps that has sometimes had grievous results, but not half so grievous as some other methods.

And as the reader can see from Dr. Roseboom's history, even the bad results of "party politics" have not usually been as grievous to the Republic as they seemed to the participants at the time. The political system brought far more grief to the nation when the party system broke down in mid-19th century and there was an unyielding clash of ideologies than it ever did when the parties seemed most devoid of "principle," except the principle of getting elected.

The principle of "party victory at any price" did bring many shameful practices. There's no doubt that the Hayes-Tilden election of 1876 was a "travesty of justice," nor that the Cleveland-Blaine campaign was, as Dr. Roseboom calls it, "the battle of the tarnished warriors." Even so, the evils were not as great as those brought on by the earlier collapse of the Whigs and the sectionalizing of the Democrats that led to the Civil War.

Meanwhile, the development of the party machinery brought with it many good things. In a nation growing ever larger and more complex, voters in Kansas and New York could never see eye-to-eye on everything; our politics stood in danger of fragmentizing, like the French. This was avoided by developing in voters of both Kansas and New York an allegiance to "the party" which transcended their regional differences on many of the issues. Party loyalty, for all its faults, was the nation's political adhesive.

Developing it required from the politicians not only some cynical practices but also such virtues as tolerance, a willingness to compromise within limits and an ability to look beyond the needs of the provinces from which they came.

Squire Washington rolling out the rum jugs, Lincoln plugging for some Illinois public works or playing Bingo with generals' commissions. But there was also Washington struggling to form a more perfect union and Lincoln trying to preserve it. In fact, one of the things that emerges most clearly from this history of our Presidential elections is the slow but sure way our quadrennial national campaigns have been submerging factionalism.

Of course, the submergence is incomplete; looking at the Democrats and Republicans today we are apt to think that factionalism is still rife. Re-reading history helps keep this in perspective and remind us how much more stable our political system is today than a century ago.

And of how much our politics has matured and cleansed itself. Cabinet officers lately have been forced out of office for things that in Grant's Administration would have seemed minor peccadillos, and today the Tammanyites are singing their last hurrahs. In this process the national parties have helped make the Presidency the national office that Mr. Washington hoped it would be.

So there would seem to be many things in the party system that would have met with the Squire's approval, could he have foreseen them. If any party is to remain national, and hence have any hope of getting elected, it can take no exceptions to voters in Mississippi or in Maine; all must be alike treated. In 1957 as in 1757 the votes of free men, however changing the inducements, must still be sought through friendly persuasion.

—VERMONT ROYSTER

A History of Presidential Elections. By Eugene H. Roseboom. New York: Macmillan. $8.50.

Nation's Gasoline Stocks Fell 2,603,000 Barrels In Week Ended July 5

Refineries Reduce Runs by 75,000 Barrels Daily; Crude Oil Output Also Cut

By a WALL STREET JOURNAL Staff Reporter

NEW YORK—The nation's gasoline stocks dropped 2,603,000 barrels in the week ended July 5, according to the American Petroleum Institute, trade organization for the oil industry.

Motor fuel in storage at the weekend amounted to 183,920,000 barrels. The year-ago total was 178,549,000 barrels.

Heating oil supplies moved higher seasonally. The heavy fuels used by industry rose 1,586,000 barrels to 46,248,000 barrels, compared with 39,779,000 barrels last year.

Light fuels, including those used in the home, increased 4,980,000 barrels to 148,189,000 barrels, some 23 million barrels above a year ago.

The oil industry's refineries moved at a slower gait during the week. Runs averaged 7,840,000 barrels daily, a drop of 75,000 barrels. Last year's pace was 7,974,000 barrels daily.

Reflecting a cutback in allowables, crude oil production dropped 237,900 barrels daily to an average of 6,952,000 barrels. The year-ago rate was 7,085,850 barrels daily.

Oil statistics compiled by the American Petroleum Institute for the week ended July 5, 1957, with changes from the previous week and the total for a year ago (in barrels) follows:

	July 5,'57	Change from June28,'57	July 6,'56
Gasoline stocks	183,920,000	−2,603,000	178,549,000
Gasoline production	25,876,000	−1,463,000	27,736,000
Resid. fuel oil stocks	46,248,000	+1,586,000	39,779,000
Res fuel oil production	7,730,000	− 322,000	7,677,000
Gas oil & distill stks	119,592,000	+4,595,000	98,289,000
Gas oil&dist product'n	12,446,000	− 291,000	12,434,000
Kerosene stocks	28,397,000	+ 385,000	26,760,000
Kerosene production	1,743,000	− 40,000	2,028,000
Refinery runs daily	7,840,000	− 75,000	7,974,000
% Operated	87.1%	− 1.6%	93.2%
Crd & Cond output dly.	6,952,000	− 237,900	7,085,850
West Coast	929,100	+ 4,500	960,700
Illinois	160,850	+ 5,850	231,100
Kansas	330,000	− 4,600	342,500
Louisiana	877,900	− 2,300	786,950
Oklahoma	551,200	− 15,100	581,600
Texas (all)	2,879,700	− 222,800	2,999,500
Texas (West)	1,067,600	− 103,450	1,056,100
Imports:			
Crude United States	1,269,300	+ 48,200	1,031,700
Products United States.	371,300	− 191,500	394,100
Crude West Coast	370,400	+ 79,500	84,300
Products West Coast	......	......	17,900

Union Carbide Corp. Raises Prices for Industrial Gas

NEW YORK—The Linde division of Union Carbide Corp. has increased the price of oxygen for industrial cutting and welding 7 cents per 100 cubic feet in cylinders effective August 1. The price of the gas sold in bulk on a tonnage basis to large users has not been changed. The company also increased the price of acetylene in cylinders for cutting and welding 25 cents per 100 cubic feet. The price of the gas varies from less than $1 per 100 cubic feet to over $2, according to the amount taken by the consumer.

PEPPER....and Salt

Asst. Office Manager

His voice is loud.
He wears a frown.
He struts. The boss
Is out of town.
—Bert Kruse.

Talent Scout

A TV station, according to Television Age, had scheduled the not-so-new Moonlight Sonata, in which the late Paderewski plays the title piece. Turned out the film was too long for the time allotted. A young station aid had a suggestion:

"Let's cut out that piano player. He isn't exactly a Liberace anyway."

Now What?

The young scientist, finding himself seated beside a dazzling blonde at a dinner party, strove to be entertaining. Being an expert on guided missiles, he gave her a full review of the subject as she nodded wide-eyed with apparent interest.

Not until dessert was brought did he realize he was doing all the talking. "I'm sorry," he apologized, "for sounding off so long. I'm afraid I've bored you."

"Oh, no," she murmured, fluttering long lashes, "but tell me—what's a guided missile?"

Good Hunch

The rancher was driving an Easterner over an arid and barren section of Western Texas. The sun was blistering hot. Suddenly a gaudy looking bird ran in front of the car. The Easterner seemed quite interested, and inquired about it.

"That is a Bird of Paradise," said the rancher.

The next mile was driven in silence, which was suddenly broken by the visitor with,

"Pretty long way from home, isn't it?"

Daffynition

Con Man: Just a do-him-yourself expert.

WALL STREET JOURNAL

"I guess nobody gets ahead without making SOME enemies."

Up the Ladder

Khrushchev Consolidates Power In the Familiar Pattern Of Stalin's Purges

By WILLIAM HENRY CHAMBERLIN

LONDON—Just before the big Soviet shake-up in which Communist party secretary Khrushchev further consolidated his power, a conference of specialists on Soviet affairs was held here in Britain. No one at the meeting anticipated the Russian development—which is a fair indication of how successfully the curtain of secrecy is maintained in Moscow.

These Soviet palace revolutions come with little warning or none. No discussion in the Soviet press preceded the arrest in 1953 of Lavrenti Beria, chief of the political police and a member of the triumvirate (Malenkov and Molotov being the other two) which took power after the death of Stalin. Subsequently Beria and a number of his followers were put to death.

There was a little more advance notice of the elimination of Malenkov as premier in February, 1955, and the emergence of a duumvirate with Khrushchev as party secretary and Bulganin as premier. In the current purge, an ominous editorial and article appeared in "Pravda" immediately ahead of the official announcement of the downfall of Stalin's veteran henchmen, Molotov, Kaganovich and Malenkov, plus former foreign minister Shepilov.

Some light is thrown on issues which have been debated in utmost secrecy during recent months and years by the official announcement of the dismissals. Both foreign and internal affairs were involved.

Resisting Change

Molotov, as it seems, had opposed any departure from the rigidly negative line of Stalin's foreign policy. He has resisted the reopening of friendly relations with Yugoslavia, the treaty providing for the evacuation of Austria, the practice, inaugurated by Khrushchev and Bulganin, of exchanging visits with representatives of foreign governments.

There have also been quarrels over internal economic policy and here Kaganovich, a specialist in industrial organization, was perhaps more directly concerned than Molotov. Khrushchev has begun two big experiments, the ploughing up of a considerable area of virgin soil in Asiatic Russia and the reorganization of the top-heavy centralized system of Soviet industrial organization, with a view to giving more initiative and responsibility to local organizations.

Some of these differences have been suspected. But this is the first explicit acknowledgment that they existed and that they had become so serious as to warrant the expulsion of Khrushchev's opponents.

A close and interesting parallel can be seen between Stalin's elimination of the Leninist "Old Guard" in the Twenties and Khrushchev's removal from the seats of power of the Stalinist "Old Guard" in the Fifties. Playing one individual and group against another, Stalin swept into political oblivion such famous leaders of the early period of the Bolshevik Revolution as Trotsky, Zinoviev, Kamenev, Rykov, Bukharin and Tomsky. Ultimately, in one way or another, he killed every one of these men, his former associates in the Politburo in Lenin's time.

Khrushchev has now made a pretty clean sweep of the men who enjoyed as much of Stalin's confidence as that ruthless and wily dictator accorded to anyone. The triumvirate that seemed all-powerful after Stalin's death, Malenkov, Beria and Molotov, has vanished — Beria executed, Molotov and Malenkov in political outer darkness. Kaganovich, another link with the Stalin era, has been eliminated.

Voracious Appetite

The French philosophical historian Taine speaks of the French Revolution as "a crocodile devouring its young." The appetite of the Russian crocodile is at least equally voracious. There is, to be sure, one difference, so far, between Stalin's purges and Khrushchev's. The latter, except in the case of Beria, has spared the lives of his potential rivals and opponents. It remains to be seen whether this comparatively mild method will continue. Stalin completed the political destruction of Trotsky and his other victims before he called in the aid of the executioner.

This latest, but probably not last, Soviet purge has been accompanied by the packing of the party presidium with some little known figures, presumably loyal henchmen of Khrushchev. The promotion of the Soviet Defense Minister, Georgi Zhukov, to full membership in the new 15-man presidium (Zhukov was formerly a "candidate" or alternate member) seems to symbolize the backing which Khrushchev enjoys from the Soviet armed forces.

The present turn of the Soviet political wheel tends to confirm the hypothesis that periodic upheavals of this kind, sanguinary or bloodless, are likely to recur until Khrushchev, or someone else, has firmly established himself as the unquestioned dictator. There is no element of law or legitimacy to sustain a group dictatorship. The line between dissent and treason, between permissible discussion and "anti-party activity," is very thin and blurred. And secrecy is the ideal cloak for the rise of despots.

THE WALL STREET JOURNAL.
DOW JONES & COMPANY, INC.
Publishers
Founded 1882

44 Broad Street, New York 4, N. Y.
Telephone HAnover 2-3115

BERNARD KILGORE, PRESIDENT
WILLIAM H. GRIMES, EDITOR

Thursday, July 11, 1957

Subscription Rates: (United States, Territories and Possessions and Canada) $20 yearly, six months $11, three months $6, one month $2.67. Less than one month: 15 cents a copy. Postage paid.

To other countries, $29 yearly, six months $15.50, three months $8.25, one month $3.42. Postage paid.

Published daily except Saturdays, Sundays and general legal holidays.

REGIONAL OFFICES: BOSTON, CHICAGO, CLEVELAND, DALLAS, DETROIT, JACKSONVILLE, LONDON, LOS ANGELES, MONTREAL, OTTAWA, PARIS, PHILADELPHIA, PITTSBURGH, PORTLAND, ORE., SAN FRANCISCO, ST. LOUIS, TORONTO, WASHINGTON, D. C.

Member of Audit Bureau of Circulations.

Re-entered as second class matter July 28, 1953, at the Post Office at New York, N. Y., under the Act of March 3, 1879.

Change of Address: To avoid possible interruptions of service, subscribers should promptly notify not only local postmaster but also The Wall Street Journal, giving old as well as new address.

Big Firms' Share of U. S. Business Is Growing, Senate Study Indicates

But Report on Concentration Presents No Conclusions; U. S. Chamber Hits Data

By a WALL STREET JOURNAL *Staff Reporter*

WASHINGTON—The Senate anti-monopoly subcommittee gave newsmen a peek at a report purporting to indicate the 50 biggest U. S. companies are cornering a growing share of the nation's manufacturing business.

The U. S. Chamber of Commerce promptly denounced the report, though chamber officials conceded they hadn't seen it yet.

The long-awaited 756-page report, crammed with statistics and tables, presented no conclusions about changes in economic concentration. But its first table showed that the 50 biggest companies in seven years chalked up a 41% increase in their share of the total value added by manufacturing—from 17% of the total value in 1947 to 23% in 1954.

Although the report won't be officially released until next week, committee officials are allowing newspapermen to examine its contents in the committee headquarters. When it learned this, the U. S. Chamber called a press conference yesterday afternoon to attack the report in advance. Dr. Emerson P. Schmidt, the Chamber's economist, claimed the report is based on what he called "fallacious" data.

Errors Charged

"From the information we have," he declared, "we are reasonably certain the report makes egregious errors and the taxpayer isn't getting his money's worth."

He said the Chamber doesn't know whether economic concentration is increasing, but he contended "there's no question that competition is increasing." He also warned that rising concentration, if it exists, doesn't necessarily mean decreasing competition.

The subcommittee's report is the result of an 18-month study directed by Jesse J. Friedman, a Washington economic consultant. He included three pages of qualifications in the report, and warned that the statistics can easily be misinterpreted. But he insisted in an interview that "professionally, the report is a sound job."

Mr. Friedman contended the report "helps understand the changes in business concentration." He said it should be useful to lawmakers, businessmen, trustbusters, "and anyone needing basic material on industrial concentration."

"Skeptical" of Usefulness

Dr. Schmidt agreed, after a fashion, with this view. He said business experts, "if heedful of the pitfalls, might find the statistics useful, but I am very skeptical."

The report was based on Census Bureau figures for 1947 and 1954. It showed, for instance, that concentration—the share of a market held by the top four companies—has risen from 36% to 50% in the electrical appliance industry, from 15% to 25% in the paper and paperboard industry, and from 45% to 54% in the steel works and rolling mills industry. But the report also showed some apparent decreases in concentration—from a 37% share in 1947 to a 33% share in 1954 for the four top petroleum refiners, for instance.

Mr. Friedman hastened to explain, however, the raw figures may not mean too much. For one thing, he said, the figures don't show the reason for the change—whether through mergers, increased plant capacity or growth of new products. He also claimed that a 40% concentration by the top four companies in a predominantly localized industry, such as bakeries, would have far more serious monopolistic effects that a 75% domination by the big four in a national industry, such as steel, which requires heavy investment to get into production.

The Chamber of Commerce made those same points, and more besides. Dr. Schmidt labeled the census figures "inaccurate and unsuitable" for measuring concentration on at least nine different grounds.

Comparison Called Invalid

The figures, he claimed, ignore so called captive production, such as the Ford Motor Co.'s two million-ton annual steel output. He also said the figures aren't broken down into properly relevant markets. He charged the figures ignore exports, imports, and second-hand markets. And he argued that a comparison between 1947 and 1954 is invalid because it wouldn't necessarily "determine a trend."

Most of these alleged fallacies, the Chamber spokesman declared, will lead to what he called "an overstatement" of concentration.

Dr. Schmidt conceded the cost of acquiring the necessary data on concentration from sources other than the Census Bureau "would be prohibitive," but he said the subcommittee's report is no substitute for an adequate survey. "Poor statistics are worse than none at all," he asserted.

He agreed the report might offer "an intellectual short cut to tell you where to look for monopolists." But he urged Congress to waste no more time on the statistics "unless it has some reasonable doubt of the effectiveness of competition in a particular area."

Stouffer Expects Higher Sales, Net in Fiscal Year

CLEVELAND—Net income of Stouffer Corp. is expected to rise to a record $1.-185,000 in the fiscal year ending July 31, Vernon Stouffer, president and chairman, and H. E. Smiley, treasurer said.

Based on the 971,912 common shares outstanding May 31, following a two-for-one split this spring, profits would equal $1.22 a share, up from $1.12 a share, in fiscal 1956. Sales for the restaurant chain and frozen food producer will reach a record of around $30 million for fiscal 1957, up from $26,433,339 in the year ended July 31, 1956, the officials said.

In the next 10 days, Mr. Stouffer disclosed, the company will launch an expansion of its frozen food distribution which will place sales on a national basis by the end of fiscal 1958. Frozen foods volume in fiscal 1957 is expected to total $4 million, up from $1,692,000 the previous year, and in fiscal 1958, is expected to climb to $6 million, Mr. Stouffer said.

House Votes Congress Veto Over Military's Ending Business Units

Either House Could Block Such Moves by Defense Department Under the Measure

By a WALL STREET JOURNAL *Staff Reporter*

WASHINGTON—The House changed its mind and voted to give Congress new power to block Defense Department moves to get the military out of competition with private businesses.

By a 230 to 183 vote, generally on party lines, the House rejected an Administration-backed proposal by Rep. Arends (R., Ill.) to kill such Congressional veto power. As approved, the measure provides that the Defense Department must notify Congress of plans to drop or curtail commercial or industrial type activities. Either House of Congress within 60 days could disapprove the plans.

On Monday, the House tentatively voted to reject this requirement, but Democrats turned out in full strength yesterday to reverse that decision.

Congress two years ago approved a similar requirement, which was in effect for one year. However, the House last year rejected a move to continue it. So at present, Congress has no specific power to stop the military from closing down its business-type facilities. Right now, such moves do not have to be submitted for Congressional approval.

The provision is part of an over-all $1.6 billion measure authorizing construction of military installations. Another key feature of the bill, which was approved by voice vote, would sharply limit the Defense Department's use of a war-born law to carry on secret procurement negotiations.

Under the National Emergency Act, invoked during the Korean War and still in effect, the military has sweeping authority to negotiate contracts, rather than conduct procurement through open competitive bidding. The bill would restrict the use of this provision to small purchases, contracts for non-perishable subsistence supplies, research work under contracts not over $100,000 and for purchases designed to aid small businesses and labor surplus or disaster areas.

A House Armed Services subcommittee report recently charged the military has been conducting almost 40% of its business under the emergency clause. Subcommittee Chairman Hebert (D., La.) contended Congress intended for the act to be used only in a real emergency.

Calumet & Hecla Unit Announces New Tubing Extrusion Process

By a WALL STREET JOURNAL *Staff Reporter*

DETROIT—Successful commercial extrusion of tubing made of molybdenum, a metal particularly suitable for nuclear power plants, jet engines, rockets and missiles, was announced by the Wolverine Tube division of Calumet & Hecla, Inc.

The new extrusion process was developed by Wolverine Tube engineers in cooperation with Climax Molybdenum Co., which supplied the molybdenum billets as well as basic data on the metals characteristics. In the past, the high strength of molybdenum metal at extrusion temperatures had been a barrier to successful commercial extrusion.

Molybdenum, which is stronger than any other known metallic material at temperatures in excess of 1,700 degrees fahrenheit, also resists corrosion by liquid metals, it was stated. These qualities, it was added, make it particularly suitable for use in nuclear reactor heat exchangers, missile and rocket combustion chambers and for tubing.

Wolverine Tube said it can now make available molybdenum in the as-extruded condition for testing purposes. Dimensions of the tubing are less than one-inch in outside diameter, approximately 0.1 inch wall thickness and three to six feet in length. Tensile strength is 70,000-100,000 pounds per square inch, and yield strength is 60,000-90,000 pounds per square inch.

Harbor Plywood Reports First Quarter Business Near Preceding Periods

Special to THE WALL STREET JOURNAL

ABERDEEN, Wash. — Harbor Plywood Corp.'s first fiscal quarter, ended June 30, found business at approximately the same level as in preceding quarters, Martin N. Deggeller, president stated in an interview here.

Plywood is now selling at an index price of $70 per thousand square feet, down from $72 in January, but higher than in July 1956. Should present conditions continue, Harbor expects the current fiscal year to show improvement in earnings over the year ended last March 31, Mr. Deggeller said.

In the last fiscal year the company earned $603,743, equal to 59 cents a share, down from $1,249,107, or $1.22 a share, reported for fiscal 1956. The difference was due principally to the drop in price of plywood from $90 a thousand square feet to a $67 level in May 1956.

In the first quarter of fiscal 1957, ended June 30, 1956, Harbor earned 29 cents a share. Dollar sales for all of last year were $20,036,000 off about $1.8 million from the previous year.

Harbor logged 96.8 million feet of timber last year and was able to market the lumber it produced.

General Tire Produces New Type of Urethane Foam

AKRON—General Tire & Rubber Co. has switched all its urethane foam production to the newer polyether-based type, from the polyester types previously produced, William O'Neil, president, reported.

The new urethane foam, under the trade name Polyfoan, has been placed in volume production at General Tire's Marion, Ind., plant, Mr. O'Neil said. One of the big advantages of the polyether type urethane foam is its lower cost. Polyethers sell for about half the price of polyesters. As a rule, urethane foams cost more than rubber foams because of higher-priced raw materials. But it has less than half the weight of rubber foam.

Mr. O'Neil said the polyether-based foams are being used in growing volume as a cushioning material for the furniture, aircraft and automotive industries. It's also used as an inner liner for winter clothing, underlay for carpets and insulation material.

Five Concerns Are Now Producing Asiatic Flu Vaccine for Civilians

Four of the Drug Companies Have Army Orders But Will Assign Surplus for Public Use

A WALL STREET JOURNAL *News Roundup*

Five leading drug companies are now in large scale production for vaccine for general civilian use to combat the new Asiatic influenza virus. Four of these five companies are fulfilling contracts for the armed forces but will use their surplus to meet civilian demands when required.

The Sharpe & Dohme division of Merck & Co. announced yesterday that it has begun large scale production of vaccine after receipt of manufacturing standards from the National Institute of Health. The company said it has established a production goal of several million doses to be available by early fall, even though it is not yet known whether the disease will become a serious medical problem in this country.

Lederle Laboratories division of American Cyanamid Co. is also in full scale production to meet its Army contract but expects also to meet civilian demands by next fall. Pitman Moore division of Allied Laboratories expects to have ample surplus production for civilian distribution when its military contracts are completed.

The National Drug division of Vick Chemical Co. now on Army contracts, plans to go into distribution for civilian use in the fall. Eli Lilly & Co., which did not obtain an Army contract, is also in large scale production for possible civilian needs.

Most of the vaccine being made for the armed forces is what is called "monovalent" vaccine which means that it is designed to treat only the new Asiatic virus strain.

Vaccine made for civilian use will be "polyvalent," because it will contain all five known strains of virus to treat any form of flu that may appear. The monovalent type of vaccine can be combined with other vaccines to make the polyvalent type. The National Institute of Health has tentatively estimated a possible need for 14 million doses next fall.

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California Oil Well Drillings

SAN FRANCISCO—Notices to drill 37 new oil wells in California were filed during the week ended July 6 with the state's Department of Natural Resources. During the week ended June 29, there were 66 such notices.

Last week's notices brought the 1957 total to 1,230, compared with 1,225 during the like period last year. Of the notices, 16 were for exploratory drillings, compared with 18 the week before.

Cleanup Speed-Up: AFL-CIO May Oust the Teamsters and Bakers

Continued From First Page

are involved, other federation chiefs note that Mr. Hutcheson has not been indicted or even charged either by law enforcement agencies or the A.F.L.-C.I.O. itself. Both the Teamsters and the Bakery Workers unions have been charged by the federation with corruption and are being investigated by its Ethical Practices Committee.

There's no doubt some A.F.L.-C.I.O. chiefs are worried about possible repercussions from any strong action against the Carpenters' chief.

"If they try to tell the Carpenters to kick out Hutcheson," warns one union official, "that union won't wait a minute to walk out of the federation."

These officials also note that Mr. Hutcheson is one of the wheel horses of the building trades unions which made up the backbone of the old A.F.L. They fear that a Carpenters walkout could take other building trades unions along.

There's hesitation, too, among some in Mr. Meany's camp about kicking out the Teamsters and the Bakery Workers. Some officials claim there are more reasons for not throwing them out than for ousting them.

"We'd much rather the unions did their own cleaning up," explains one. "Booting them out doesn't cure anything. It just leaves the corrupt elements in control. And chartering a new union to try to take them over isn't easy."

In support of the latter argument, he cites the case of the International Longshoremen's Association, which was tossed out of the old A.F.L. It has resisted all efforts—including the expenditure of millions of dollars—of the A.F.L.-C.I.O.-backed International Brotherhood of Longshoremen, to take it over.

A New Drivers' Union

While Walter Reuther, head of the United Auto Workers and Mr. Meany's strongest supporter for a federation cleanup, has urged the chartering of a new truck drivers' union if the Teamsters are kicked out, A.F.L.-C.I.O. aides aren't sold on the idea that it can be done.

"That," sighs one, "would be a bloody war."

But if Mr. Meany is bothered by the politics involved in his demands for a cleanup of corruption, he isn't letting it show.

The A.F.L.-C.I.O. chief insists that Congressional revelations of union officials' wrongdoing are "good for labor" and that labor will come out stronger when the "rotten elements" are carved out. Those in the federation's official family who have shown signs of trying to hang an "anti-labor" tag on the McClellan committee have been told to stop it. So while there is some gritting of teeth among A.F.L.-C.I.O. officials who are not convinced the committee's intentions are favorable to unions, the federation has shown no signs of challenging the purposes of the probers.

Mr. Meany has shown himself—particularly in the cases involving the Teamsters and Bakery Workers Unions—to be a man of limited patience. There's little doubt that he will try to lead the Executive Council on the course he has chosen for dealing with them.

"Clean Its Own Linen"

When Mr. Beck was ousted from the Executive Council, Mr. Meany replaced him with the Teamster president's long-time foe, Teamster Secretary-Treasurer John English. In no uncertain terms, insiders report, Mr. Meany laid down just what was expected of the "cleanup" forces within the Teamsters, starting with the ouster of Mr. Beck. Mr. English replied that the union would "clean its own dirty linen."

The A.F.L.-C.I.O. delayed an investigation by its Ethical Practices Committee to give the English forces time to maneuver. But despite Mr. English's efforts to arrange a meeting to bounce Mr. Beck, nothing happened. One union official says the Teamsters are moving slowly because of growing resentment against Mr. Meany's tough tactics.

In a strong speech last month, Mr. Meany showed his patience was wearing thin. He again prodded Mr. English and his supporters to get busy on the ouster of Mr. Beck. Again nothing happened. Now, aides say, the federation chief has decided that the Teamsters must be expelled to show the federation means business—unless they can produce some dramatic cleanup results quickly.

This decision, of course, bypasses the Ethical Practices Committee investigation—but Mr. Meany's aides now claim that such an investigation is not needed, inasmuch as the Teamsters have shown no inclination to do anything.

With the Bakery Workers, the federation chief's patience became thoroughly frayed when, after several days of testimony about the misuse of union funds by President Cross and Vice President George Stuart, the union's executive committee met and made permanent the suspension of Secretary-Treasurer Curtis Sims, who originally accused Mr. Cross and Mr. Stuart.

Eyes on New York

Mr. Meany's attention was directed to New York when A.F.L.-C.I.O. bodies there told him locals of some unions in New York City were racketeer-dominated.

Some of these locals, an A.F.L.-C.I.O. official declares, are those which have been thrown out of the parent union. Others are independents. But they are not confined to that. Lawyers for the Association of Catholic Trade Unions have asked the National Labor Relations Board to deauthorize as worker representatives several A.F.L.-C.I.O. unions—including locals of the Bakery Workers, the Carpenters, the Distillery Workers, the Doll and Toy Workers, the Pulp, Sulphite and Paper Mill Workers, the United Textile Workers and the Retail Clerks.

The federation president sent his top troubleshooter, Peter McGavin, to investigate the New York situation. Mr. McGavin's report, insiders say, angered the A.F.L.-C.I.O. boss. He ordered a full-scale drive by the A.F.L.-C.I.O. to wipe out the mob-run locals and replace them with "legitimate" unions.

The trouble centers mainly in New York's growing Puerto Rican population. Employed by small concerns in the city's novelty, toy, jewelry, plastic and leather goods industries, these workers and some employers, A.F.L.-C.I.O. officials say, are a fertile field for racketeer shakedowns.

A.F.L.-C.I.O. officials charge racketeers sell "protection" to employers in the form of a contract specifying the minimum wage that can be paid and often providing no fringe benefits. Employes pay initiation fees and have their monthly dues checked off—but get no union representation for better pay or working conditions, federation officials say.

"We go to these employers and some of them pull out a labor contract they claim they've had two or three years," complains one A.F.L.-C.I.O. official. But, he adds, there are many instances of no union meetings, and sometimes no knowledge by the workers that they are paying union dues.

Contracts or not, this official asserts, the A.F.L.-C.I.O. is going in to organize these workers under "legitimate" unions. "We may make some mistakes," he adds, "but we're going to do something." The A.F.L.-C.I.O. aide calculates there are about 25,000 workers under the control of racketeer-dominated union locals.

Shipments of Finished Steel Products Dropped in May

NEW YORK — Shipments of finished steel products in May totaled 6,972,091 net tons, against 7,349,752 tons in April and 7,764,4776 tons in May, 1956, according to American Iron and Steel Institute.

Construction, including maintenance, received a record 1,175,463 net tons in May, or 18% of total shipments. The former peak was 1,120,545 tons shipped in March this year.

The largest shipments were to warehouses and distributors with a total of 1,313,116 tons, or 20.1% of all shipments. There were 1,030,469 tons shipped to the automobile makers, or 15.8% of total deliveries. Rail transportation took 438,834 tons, or 6.7%, and machinery, industrial equipment and tools accounted for 436,387 tons, or 6.7% of May shipments.

May shipments of line pipe, used extensively for transporting oil and gas, set a new monthly record at 392,219 tons, or 5.6% Heavy structural shapes accounted for 613,043 tons in May, equal to 8.8% of all products shipped.

Television-Electronics Fund

TELEVISION-ELECTRONICS FUND, INC., reports net assets:

	June 30,'57	June 29,'56
Net assets per share	a-$12.46	$11.96
Net assets	a-155,673,811	128,181,193
Capital shares	12,443,806	10,713,875

a-A capital gain distribution of 35.7 cents per share was made in November, 1956.

New Food Machinery Contracts

SAN FRANCISCO — Food Machinery & Chemical Corp. was awarded nearly $8 million in new contracts announced by the San Francisco Ordnance District. Of this amount, $5,500,000 was for additional M59 armored infantry personnel carriers and the remainder for research and development and engineering services.

Rayonier to Close Down Chemical Cellulose Mill In Northwest in August

Slow Demand for Grades Made At Shelton, Wash., Unit Cited; 385 Workers Affected

By a WALL STREET JOURNAL *Staff Reporter*

SHELTON, Wash.—Rayonier, Inc., will close down its chemical cellulose mill here August 9 for an "indefinite period," Winston Scott, resident manager of the Shelton division, announced.

The mill, one of seven owned by Rayonier in the U. S. and Canada, has a capacity of about 110,000 tons of chemical cellulose a year, Mr. Scott said. It presently employs 385 workers.

Mr. Scott said the mill was being closed down "primarily" because of a "sharp decline in demand for the particular grades of cellulose turned out at Shelton." These grades—used for producing cellophane—have been supplanted by newer and higher grades made elsewhere, Mr. Scott said.

At Rayonier's home office in New York, Michael A. Brown, general manager, said the company has "no intentions" of halting expansion plans already in progress at two other plants. These are the $25 million to $26 million expansion at Jesup, Ga., where the company is installing a second cellulose machine scheduled to start production in the 1957 fourth quarter, and the modernization of the Port Alice mill in British Columbia, Canada.

According to Mr. Scott, the Shelton mill has roughly the same capacity as other Rayonier mills, but because of "periodical shut downs" since the second half last year, its production has been at comparatively low levels. The plant will be put in "mothballs" until Rayonier can develop some new use for it, Mr. Scott said.

Kansas City Southern

KANSAS CITY SOUTHERN RAILWAY reports:

	1957	1956	1955
a-Earned per com shr.	$2.36	$2.33	$2.31
b-May net income	546,387	555,484	588,067
b-Five mos net income	2,763,219	2,722,952	2,704,252

a-For five months ended May 31, based on 1,020,000 shares of common stock, after allowing for preferred dividend requirements. b-After taxes and charges.

Woodall Industries

WOODALL INDUSTRIES, INC., consolidated report for nine months ended May 31:

	1957	1956	1955
a-Earned per com shr	$2.47	$1.67	$1.76
Net sales	25,039,116	21,161,646	22,461,971
Net bef inco taxes	2,168,858	1,529,064	1,611,314
Net income after taxes	1,026,459	719,064	737,114
Common shares	395,000	395,000	395,000

a-After preferred dividend requirements.

For the six months ended February 28, 1957, net income was $476,321, equal to $1.12 a common share as compared with net income of $532,163 or $1.25 a common share in the like 1956 period.

H. J. Woodall, president of Woodall Industries, said "volume acceptance" of new plastic products coupled with "greatly improved" manufacturing facilities contributed to the profits of the third fiscal quarter. "New products are being readied for the 1958 and 1959 motor cars and new markets for plastic use in our non-automotive fields insure continued and satisfactory profits," Mr. Woodall said.

S. H. Kress Sales

S. H. KRESS & CO. reports sales:

	1957	1956	Changes	%
June	$11,653,280	$13,008,551	−$1,355,271	10.4
6 months	68,703,780	71,346,171	− 2,642,391	3.7
Strs in oper	261	260		

Spokane Int'l R. R.

SPOKANE INTERNATIONAL RAILROAD reports:

	1957	1956	1955
a-May net income	$28,733	b-$46,196	$30,291
a-Five mos net income	210,946	114,408	219,083

a-After taxes and charges. b-Loss.

Classified THE MART *Advertising*

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BOX A-61 THE WALL STREET JOURNAL

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AT&T Net Hit $2.66 a Share in Second Quarter

Profit in '56 Period Was $2.76 A Share on 7,500,000 Fewer Shares Outstanding

Firm Added 700,000 Phones

By a WALL STREET JOURNAL *Staff Reporter*

NEW YORK—American Telephone & Telegraph Co. reported earnings for the three months ended June 30 equaled $2.66 a share on 63,074,000 shares outstanding, compared with $2.76 a share on 55,551,000 shares outstanding in the like period a year earlier. June figures for this year are partly an estimate.

For the Bell System as a whole—A.T.&T. plus its principal telephone subsidiaries—net income for the quarter ended May 31 was reported at $3.31 a share on 63,058,057 shares, against $3.36 a share on 55,330,771 shares in the comparable year-earlier period.

In the quarterly report to shareholders, Frederick R. Kappel, president, said, "There is no let-up in activity in the telephone business." He added, "In the second quarter of 1957, the increase in telephones was close to 700,000 and the number of long distance conversations was about 7% greater than a year ago." In the second quarter of 1956, the Bell System added 738,000 new phones and the number of long distance calls was up 10% over the like period a year earlier.

"So far this year," Mr. Kappel told shareholders, "the System has sold $530 million of bonds and plans have been announced for the sale of $250 million more. Other debt issues are contemplated. The high cost of money, along with the continuing increase in other costs," he said, "emphasizes more than ever the need for telephone rates that produce good earnings. At present the rate of earnings on the total capital invested in the Bell System is 6.8%. We are convinced the rate should be higher," he said, "and are working to that end."

In a special report called "The Story of Coin Telephones" included with the quarterly statement, the company said it had more than 900,000 coin phones in service and that they took in over $360 million in 1956 or about 7% of the company's total telephone revenues. Outdoor phone booths "have increased tremendously in the last few years," the report said, "and there are now nearly 100,000 in use."

American Telephone & Telegraph Co. reports for the quarter ended June 30, 1957, (figures for June, 1957 partly estimated) a net income of $167,990,000 after charges and Federal taxes, equal to $2.66 a share on 63,074,000 average number of shares of capital stock outstanding during the period.

This compares with a net income of $153,237,201 equal to $2.76 a share on 55,551,000 average shares in the June quarter of 1956.

For the 12 months ended June 30, 1957, net income was $649,100,000 equal to $10.58 a share on 61,363,000 average shares, comparing with $584,301,951 or $10.99 a share on 53,182,000 average shares in the 12 months ended June 30, 1956.

Bell System (American Telephone & Telegraph Co. and its principal telephone subsidiaries) reports for the three months ended May 31, 1957, a net income applicable to the stock of American Telephone & Telegraph Co. of $208,578,176 equal to $3.31 a share on 63,058,057 average number of capital shares outstanding during the period.

This compares with a net income of $185,936,072 or $3.36 a share on 55,330,771 average shares in the three months ended May 31, 1956.

For the 12 months ended May 31, 1957, net income of the Bell System was $797,646,835 equal to $13.13 a share on 60,752,355 average shares, comparing with a net income of $700,541,928 or $13.28 a share on 52,753,687 average shares in the 12 months ended May 31, 1956.

Income account of American Telephone & Telegraph Co. for the quarter ended June 30, 1957 (figures for June, 1957, partly estimated) compare as follow:

	1957	1956	1955
a-Earned per share	$2.66	$2.76	$2.66
Operating revenues	116,440,000	108,710,335	95,640,605
Oper exp & ord tax	86,420,000	77,522,514	68,313,544
Federal income taxes	13,640,000	13,404,000	11,849,000
Net operating income	16,380,000	17,783,821	15,477,861
Dividend income, etc.	170,010,000	150,108,019	131,843,134
Total income	186,390,000	167,891,840	147,320,995
Interest	18,400,000	14,654,639	12,903,397
b-Net income	167,990,000	153,237,201	134,417,598
Dividends	141,920,000	124,989,622	113,709,402
Surplus	26,070,000	28,247,579	20,708,196
Average no. shares	63,074,000	55,551,000	50,537,513
Twelve months ended June 30:			
a-Earned per share	$10.58	$10.99	$10.45
Operating revenues	444,290,000	412,235,611	364,009,662
Oper exp & ord taxes	331,130,000	292,129,584	262,339,793
Federal income taxes	49,660,000	49,525,000	40,133,000
Net operating income	63,500,000	70,581,027	61,536,869
Dividend income, etc.	651,080,000	573,835,939	503,741,473
Total income	714,580,000	644,416,966	565,278,342
Interest	65,480,000	60,115,015	55,597,375
b-Net income	649,100,000	584,301,951	509,680,967
Dividends	552,270,000	478,639,083	438,808,279
Surplus	96,830,000	105,662,868	70,872,688
Average no. shares	61,363,000	53,182,000	48,756,475

a-Based on average number of capital shares outstanding during the period. b-Includes earnings of subsidiaries only to the extent received by company as dividends.

Shoe Production Rises

NEW YORK—Shoe production in May totaled 49,464,000 pairs, or 2.4% more than in the like 1956 month, according to Bureau of the Census figures released by the Tanners' Council of America.

Production during the five months ended May 31 amounted to 260,318,000 pairs, down a slight 0.8% from the 262,354,000 pairs turned out in the first five months of 1956.

The average factory value per pair of shoes shipped in May was $3.43, or six cents a pair less than a year ago, the Tanners' Council said.

Trust Co. of New Jersey

TRUST COMPANY OF NEW JERSEY (Jersey City): Condition statement as of June 30, 1957, shows loans and discounts at $22,248,719 and U. S. government securities (direct and guaranteed) of $23,733,165. Deposits amount to $123,098,917. Surplus and undivided profits totaled $1,451,428, while capital stock is carried at $1,700,000 and capital debentures are shown at $5,500,000.

Crocker-Anglo National

CROCKER-ANGLO NATIONAL BANK (San Francisco): Principal items from the bank's condition statement as of June 30, 1957, compare as follows (000 omitted):

	June30,'57	June30,'56
Loans & discounts, after reserve	$768,096	$689,398
U. S. Government securities	324,627	363,113
Deposits	1,329,240	1,318,904
Capital, surplus & undivided profits	103,277	100,443

Peoples First National

PEOPLES FIRST NATIONAL BANK & TRUST CO. (Pittsburgh): Principal items from the bank's statement as of June 30, 1957, compares as follows (000 omitted):

	June30,'57	June30,'56
Loans & discounts	$280,854	$271,725
U. S. Government securities	132,878	159,185
Deposits	556,407	551,691
Capital, surplus & undivided profits	46,089	44,549

Louisiana & Arkansas

LOUISIANA & ARKANSAS RAILWAY (separately operated subsidiary of Kansas City Southern Railway) reports:

	1957	1956	1955
a-May net income	$324,573	$451,837	$449,957
a-Five mos net income	1,664,646	2,209,383	2,255,782

a-After taxes and charges.

Chain Store Sales

F. W. Woolworth Sales

F. W. WOOLWORTH CO. reports sales:

	1957	1956	Changes	%
June	$61,704,474	$63,439,962	−$1,735,488	
Six months	350,985,996	343,531,169	+ 7,454,827	2.[illegible]

Spiegel Sales

SPIEGEL, INC., reports sales:

	1957	1956	Changes	%
June	$7,293,413	$8,431,178	−$1,137,765	13.5
6 months	49,720,181	53,583,780	− 3,863,599	7.2

Gamble-Skogmo Sales

GAMBLE-SKOGMO, INC. reports sales:

	1957	1956	Changes	%
June	$8,843,442	$9,040,923	− $197,481	2.2
Six months	49,538,585	45,823,234	+ 3,715,351	8.1

The above sales are given in comparable stores, warehouses and subsidiaries.

Holiday Fare

HOLIDAY FARE

Appears

Every Thursday

Dividend News

Dividends Reported July 10

Company	Period	Amt.	Payable date	Record date
Agnew Surp Shoe Strs Ltd	..	c.13	9- 3-57	7-31
American Business Shares	..	.03½	8-20-57	7-23
Anheuser-Busch Inc	..	z.30	9- 9-57	8-12
Associated Tel & Tel	..	z1.50	9-15-57	8-15
Associated Tel & Tel cl A	Q	1.00	10- 1-57	9- 7
Best & Co	Q	.50	8-15-57	7-25
Bryn Mawr Trust (Pa)	E	.15	8-15-57	8- 2
Bryn Mawr Trust (Pa)	S	.75	8-15-57	8- 2
Canadian Investment Fd	..	.11	8- 1-57	7-15
Canada Life Assurance	Q	1.15	10- 1-57	9-13
Ceco Steel Products	..	z.30	9- 1-57	8-15
Central Elec & Gas	Q	.22½	7-31-57	7-17
Central & South West	Q	.40	8-30-57	7-31
Cincinnati Milling Machine	..	z.40	9- 1-57	8-10
Cincinnati Mill Mch 4% pf	Q	1.00	9- 1-57	8-10
Clorox Chemical	(b)	z.42½	7-30-57	7-19

(b)—Date of payment ordinarily due in September was moved up because of expected sale of company to Procter & Gamble Co. scheduled to become effective August 1 if stockholders approve it at special meeting July 24.

Company	Period	Amt.	Payable date	Record date
Empire District El 5%pf	Q	1.25	8-30-58	8-15
Empire District El 4¾%pf	Q	1.18¾	8-30-57	8-15
General Merchandise	..	.10	9- 3-57	8-15
General Merchandise	Stk	1½%	9- 3-57	8-15
Gross Telecasting Inc cl B	Q	.07½	8- 9-27	7-25
Growth Industry Shares	..	r.75	7-31-57	7-17

(r)—71 cents from capital sources and 4 cents from investment income.

Company	Period	Amt.	Payable date	Record date
Hong Kong & Shanghai Bk	G	(p)	8-10-57	7-26

(p) Dividend of 2 pounds in respect of the year ending December 31, 1957.

Company	Period	Amt.	Payable date	Record date
Jervis Corp	Q	.15	8-15-57	7-19
Lone Star Gas	Q	.45	9- 9-57	8-23
Lone Star Gas 4.84% cv pf	Q	1.21	9-15-57	8-23
La Crosse Telephone	Q	.20	7-31-57	7-17
Manitoba Sugar Ltd 6% pf	S	3.00	10- 1-57	9-16
Mass Ind & Life Ins	E	.15	8-26-57	8-15
Mass Ind & Life Ins	Q	.20	8-26-57	8-15
Mead Corp	..	z.40	9- 1-57	8- 2
Mead Corp 4¼% pf	Q	1.06¼	9- 1-57	8- 2
Mellon Natl Bk & Tr (Pitts)	Q	1.00	9- 9-57	8-19
Midland & Pacific Grain Lt	..	1.00	7-31-57	7-20
Midwest Piping	..	z.37½	8-15-57	7-30
Natl Steel & Shipbldg pf	Q	.15	8- 1-57	7-22
New Process	..	z.50	8- 1-57	7-19
New York Fire Ins	S	.75	8- 1-57	7-22
Normetal Mining Ltd	G	.03	9-30-57	8-30
Pacific Natl Bk San Fran	Q	.45	7-30-57	7-15
Pacific Natl Bk San Fran	Q	.45	10-30-57	10-15
Pennroad Corp	..	k.15	9- 9-57	8-16

(k) From ordinary investment net income for 1957.

Company	Period	Amt.	Payable date	Record date
Pneumatic Scale Ltd	..	z.40	8- 1-57	7-19
Quemont Mining Ltd	G	.15	9-30-57	8-30
Quinte Milk Pr Ltd clApte	Q	.15	8- 1-57	7-23
Reichhold Chemicals	Stk	1%	8-15-57	7-13
Reichhold Chemicals	..	z.13	8-15-57	7-19
Rockland Light & Pwr	Q	.20	8- 1-57	7-24
Rockland L&P 4.65% pf A	Q	1.16	8- 1-57	7-24
Rockland L&P 4.75% pf B	Q	1.19	10- 1-57	9-23
Scythes Ltd	Q	.25	9- 1-57	8-15
Sierra Pacific Power	..	z.30	8- 1-57	7-19
Sierra Pac Pw $2.44 pf A	Q	.61	9- 3-57	8-15
Stauffer Chemical	Q	.45	9- 3-57	8-16
Tennessee Corp	..	z.35	9-25-57	9-11
Texas Gulf Sulphur	..	z.50	9-16-57	8-23
U. S. Rubber	..	z.50	9-14-57	8-26
U. S. Rubber pfd	Q	2.00	9-14-57	8-26
Woolworth (F W) Co	Q	.62½	9- 3-57	8- 9
Wrigley (Wm) Jr Co	M	.25	9- 3-57	8-20
Wrigley (Wm) Jr Co	M	.25	10- 1-57	9-20
Wrigley (Wm) Jr Co	M	.25	11- 1-57	10-18

Stocks Ex-Dividend July 12

Company	Period	Amt.	Payable date	Record date
Amer Cyanamid	..	(v)	7-11-57	6- 3

(v)—Stock distribution-One additional share of common stock, $10 par value for each share held. Due-bills redeemable July 17.

Company	Period	Amt.	Payable date	Record date
Amer Viscose	..	.50	8- 1-57	7-17
Gen Shoe	Q	.37½	7-31-57	7-17
McGregor-Doniger cl A	Q	.25	7-31-57	7-17
Puget Sound Pow & Lt	..	.34	8-15-57	7-17
Virginian Rway 6% pf	Q	.37½	8- 1-57	7-17

Stocks Ex-Rights July 11

Emerson Electric Manufacturing Co. common, due bills redeemable July 16.

z-Unchanged from previous quarter. c-Increased dividend. d-Reduced dividend.

A, annual, Ac, accumulations; E, extra; F, final; G, interim; In, initial; Liq, Liquidation; M, monthly; Q, regular quarterly; R, resumed; S, semi-annual; Sp, special.

U. S. Industry Produces Three Times as Much as Soviet, Study Says

But Percentage Rate of Growth of Russian Output Exceeds That of U. S., Survey Notes

By a WALL STREET JOURNAL *Staff Reporter*

WASHINGTON—Industry in the Soviet Union is producing only about one-third as much as U.S. industry, but its percentage rate of growth has been considerably faster than the U.S. rate.

This was the conclusion of a 149-page comparison of the Soviet and U.S. economy, prepared for the House-Senate Economic Committee by the Legislative Reference Service of the Library of Congress. The study is based on figures through 1955, but says inclusion of 1956 figures would not have changed the conclusions appreciably.

The report noted that due to the fact that the U.S. economy is so much larger to start with, the increase in U.S. production in absolute terms is still larger than the Soviet increase and will be for many years. However, the higher percentage rate of growth in the Soviet Union leaves "no room for complacency" in this country.

If the U.S.S.R. rate of industrial growth continues to be higher than the U.S. rate, the production gap between the countries will obviously in time begin to narrow sharply, the L.R.S. study states. However, it raises some question as to whether the Soviet rate of growth would continue much above U.S. rate. It said there was little doubt that the current rate of growth in the Soviet Union was below the very high rates prevailing right after World War II and that the rate of growth would continue to slow down perceptibly during the next five to 10 years. On balance, the study concluded the slowdown probably would not be enough to make the Soviet rate of increase much less than 7% to 8% a year on the average, compared to a current U.S. rate of increase of nearly 4½%.

The study showed that the difference between U. S. and Soviet production totals was less in heavy industry and producer goods and greater in consumer goods. It also indicated that the quality of Soviet production tended to be better in the heavy fields and shoddier in consumer fields.

The high rate of Soviet growth in some fields has been achieved by a variety of factors, the L.R.S. report said. It listed these: Subordinating other goals to those of higher production in particular industries; a high rate of investment in industry; the forced shift of labor out of agriculture; acceptance of a smaller variety of goods, often of lower quality; a system of forced labor, police repression and low standards of living; and borrowing technology freely from other nations.

The report said that if Soviet plans for atomic power development go ahead on schedule, the Soviet Union by 1960 would have more reactor capacity operating than would the U. S.

Electric Output Reduced By Holiday But the Gain Over Last Year Widens

By a WALL STREET JOURNAL *Staff Reporter*

NEW YORK — The July 4 holiday, that some companies turned into a four-day weekend vacation, reduced the U. S. power industry's output of electricity last week to the lowest level since the week ended June 1.

Last week's power production totaled 11,056,000,000 kilowatt hours which was 1,055,000,000 kwh under the prior week's output, but 6.4% ahead of the 10,391,000,000 kwh generated in the like week a year ago. In the week ended June 29 the gain over 1956 was 5.3%.

The power industry's seasonally adjusted index of electricity output, using the 1947-49 period as a yardstick equal to 100, preliminarily rated last week's power distribution at 232.5 compared with 215.9 a year ago.

Percentage changes in the past two weeks, from a year ago, by major geographic regions, follow:

	Week ended July 6	Week ended June 29
New England	+ 0.7	+ 8.0
Mid-Atlantic	+ 1.8	+ 7.9
Central Industrial	+ 4.8	+ 2.4
West Central	+ 7.8	— 0.6
Southeast	+ 6.2	+ 7.2
South Central	+11.1	+ 0.2
Rocky Mountain	+ 7.7	+ 6.6
Pacific Northwest	+ 8.7	+ 8.5
Pacific Southwest	+13.5	+10.8
Total U. S.	+ 6.4	+ 5.3

Business Milestones

Chain Belt Co. Acquisition

MILWAUKEE—Chain Belt Co., Milwaukee manufacturer of construction industry equipment, announced the purchase of the assets of the L. Burmeister Co. of Milwaukee, a manufacturer of concrete mixing and bulk handling equipment.

The acquisition was made through an exchange of stock, but the amount involved was not disclosed. Burmeister has annual sales of more than $8 million.

A Chain Belt officer said Burmeister products would complement Chain Belt's line of equipment in the ready-mix concrete and road building industries. The Burmeister Co. will be operated as a division of Chain Belt, and all employes, about 60, will be retained.

Chain Belt is also a leading manufacturer in other lines of equipment.

Holiday Hotel in Reno Sold

RENO, Nev.—The Holiday, a hotel opened last year as Nevada's only non-gambling luxury hotel, was sold for more than $5 million to State Sen. Newton Crumley, of Elko, Nev., and six associates.

Mr. Crumley announced that the Holiday will be converted immediately into a gambling hotel. The new owners will assume operation of the eight story, 200-room hostelry on August 1.

Announcement of the sale made jointly by principal stockholders Norman Biltz, John V. Mueller and Marsh Johnson, all of Reno, and R. Stanley Dollar, of San Francisco. At the time of building, the hotel cost $3,200,000, the owners said.

Sen. Crumley was formerly owner and operator of the Commercial Hotel and Ranchinn at Elko.

Financing Business

West Penn Power Sells $20 Million Bond Issue At 4.825% Interest Cost

By a WALL STREET JOURNAL *Staff Reporter*

NEW YORK—West Penn Power Co. awarded its $20 million block of first mortgage bonds ot underwriters led by Halsey, Stuart & Co., Inc.

The group's successful bid—100.806 on a 4⅞% coupon—gave the Pennsylvania utility a borrowing cost of 4.825%.

Other bids for the 30-year securities as 4⅞s came from: Lehman Brothers and Eastman Dillon, Union Securities & Co., jointly, 100.359; First Boston Corp. and Harriman Ripley & Co., Inc., jointly, 100.3199, and Kidder, Peabody & Co. and White, Weld & Co., jointly, 100.29

The Halsey-Stuart syndicate is putting the bonds out for general distribution today—following compliance with Securities and Exchange Commission requirements—at 101.666, to yield 4.77% to maturity in 1987.

Indications of retail interest in the issue at that price were described as "favorable."

The bonds will be optionally redeemable at 106.541 during the first year and thereafter at prices ranging down to par.

On West Penn Power's last bond market trip, April 20, 1954, it sold a $12 million block of 30-year 3s at 2.995%. It will put the proceeds from yesterday's 4⅞s into its construction program.

• • •

Pacific Power Awards Underwriting of Issue To 4-Manager Group

NEW YORK—Pacific Power & Light Co. accepted a bid for an underwriting of its 376,600-share ($10,544,800) common offering to its stockholders.

A group led by Lehman Brothers, Eastman Dillon, Union Securities & Co., Bear, Stearns & Co. and Dean Witter & Co. submitted the successful proposal—a compensation to it of $79,000, or somewhat less than 21 cents a share.

Ladenburg, Thalmann & Co.'s bid asked an underwriting compensation of $92,944, or a little more than 24½ cents a share, and a Kidder, Peabody & Co. group asked $154,406, or about 41 cents a share.

The new issue will be sent out for subscription by Pacific Power & Light's stockholders at $28 a share, in the ratio of one new share for each 10 held of record July 10. Any shares unsubscribed at the close of the offering period on August 1 will by purchased by the underwriters.

The Portland, Ore.-based utility will use the proceeds to pay bank loans and for construction.

• • •

Manufacturers National Bank Of Detroit's Offering on Sale

NEW YORK — Manufacturers National Bank of Detroit's 156,600-share ($5,481,000) offering to its stockholders is under way.

Holders can subscribe to the issue at $35 a share, in the ratio of one new share for each seven held of record July 9.

Blyth & Co., Inc., First of Michigan Corp. and Watling, Lerchen & Co., the underwriters, are set to purchase any shares unsubscribed at the close of the offering period on July 26.

• • •

Epsco Offering of 60,000 Shares of Common on Market

NEW YORK—A public offering of 60,000 shares of Epsco, Inc., common stock at $16 a share was announced by W. C. Langley & Co. and associates.

Proceeds of the sale will be used to repay bank loans and swell working capital, making possible increased inventories. The Boston-based data processing and automatic control firm supplies components for scientific, industrial and military uses.

• • •

California General Telephone Preferred Issue Authorized

SAN FRANCISCO—General Telephone Co. of California has been authorized by the California Public Utilities Commission to sell 500,000 shares ($10 million) of $20 par cumulative preferred stock.

The company was exempted from competitive bidding in respect to the offering and will negotiate its sale. When negotiations indicate a dividend rate for the issue, the commission is expected to approve the arrangement before the sale is actually completed.

General Telephone will use the proceeds for payment of bank borrowings which aggregated $7 million as of March 31, and for other corporate purposes.

• • •

Texas Electric Sets Date

NEW YORK—Texas Electric Service Co. set noon July 15, here, as the deadline for bids on its proposed $16 million issue of first mortgage bonds, due 1987.

Officers of the utility will meet with prospective bidders in New York at 11 a.m. July 12 to discuss the information contained in the registration statement, it was announced by J. B. Thomas, president.

• • •

Pittsburgh Screw & Bolt

NEW YORK—Private financing arrangements for Pittsburgh Screw & Bolt Corp.'s new $6 million plant have been completed through First Boston Corp. In addition to $500,000 generated internally, the industrial fastener company took a revolving credit for $2 million from Mellon National Bank & Trust Co. and Union National Bank of Pittsburgh and received $3,500,000 from insurance companies.

• • •

Associates Investment Co.

NEW YORK—Salomon Bros. & Hutzler and Lehman Brothers announced the closing of subscription books on the offering of $20 million Associates Investment, 5¾% subordinated debentures, due June 1, 1977.

• • •

Money Rates

NEW YORK—Banker acceptance rates on 30-90 day bills were quoted 3½% to 3⅜%. 120 day bills are 3⅝% to 3½% and the 180-day bills 3¾% to 3⅝%.

Federal funds bid at 3%.

Call money lent dealers on bills and Treasurys was quoted at 4%.

Call money on stock exchange collateral was 4⅛% to 4½%.

Commercial paper sold through dealers four to six months maturity was 3⅞% to 4¼%.

Commercial paper placed directly by the major finance companies one to nine months maturity was 3½% to 4%.

Montreal Accepts 5.70% Cost on $25 Million Issue

NEW YORK—The City of Montreal, driven to U. S. financing by high rates at home, accepted a 5.70% interest cost on its $25 million of 5¼% sinking fund debentures.

The debentures, broken up into a $7,200,000 block due February 15, 1977, and $17,800,000 due March 1, 1977, were taken on a bid of 94.65. The successful syndicate was headed by Lehman Brothers, White, Weld & Co., Eastman Dillon, Union Securities & Co., and Blyth & Co., Inc., jointly.

The group expected to offer the debentures—after compliance with Securities and Exchange Commission regulations—at 97, to yield 5.50%. "Considerable investor interest" was expected.

Montreal first tried to raise the money, needed for local improvements and public works, through Canadian money markets. On May 22, however, the city rejected a Canadian bid for $10 million of 5½s at a net interest cost of 6.11%.

Another bid on yesterday's issue, at 93.389, came from a group headed jointly by Shields & Co., Halsey, Stuart & Co., Inc., Salomon Bros. & Hutzler and Savard & Hart.

Tax-Exempts

New York Port Unit Sells Bonds at 3.66038% Rate, Its Top Since '35

NEW YORK—The Port of New York Authority sold $28.8 million of airport revenue bonds to a four-manager syndicate headed by Halsey, Stuart & Co., Inc., Drexel & Co., Glore, Forgan & Co., and Ladenburg, Thalmann & Co.

The Port Authority agreed to pay a 3.66038% annual interest cost on the issue—the highest borrowing cost for the bi-state agency since 1935.

The winning syndicate named a bid of 100.061 for 6%, 3¼% and 3½% coupons. The only competing bid came from a group led by Harriman Ripley & Co., Inc., and Blyth & Co., Inc., which named a net borrowing cost of 3.705%.

The securities were reoffered at retail to yield from 2.70% on the June 1, 1958, maturities out to 3.70% in 1975. The bonds were reported selling at a "good" pace late yesterday afternoon.

On the Port Authority's last trip to the tax-exempt market, January 29, it sold $50 million of 30-year term bonds at a 3.54% interest cost. At that time the Dow-Jones municipal yield index stood at 3.14%, compared with the current 3.44%.

Yesterday's interest cost was the highest for the agency since it sold $16.5 million of bonds at a 3.91% net borrowing cost in 1935.

Proceeds from the latest sale will be used by the Port Authority for improvements at LaGuardia and New York International Airports.

Amarillo Bond Issue Authorized

AMARILLO, Texas—Voters authorized the City of Amarillo to issue $3 million in general obligation bonds, with $2.2 million scheduled for street improvements and the remainder for airport improvement and public buildings. Bids probably won't be invited until the latter part of August.

Prices of Recent Securities Issues

The original offering price and Street market are indicated below for recent issues of selected securities that are not listed on a principal exchange.

Issues:		Offering Price	Bid	Asked
UTILITY BONDS				
Boston Edisn	4⅝s '87	101.55	103¾	104¼
Columbia G	5½s '82	101.363	105	105¾
Con Natl Gas	4⅞s '82	101.085	104½	105
Del P & L	5s '78	101⅜	103¾	104¼
Georgia Por	5¼s '87	102.29	104¾	105¾
Gen'l Teleph	5s '87	100	102¾	103¼
Inter Power	5s '87	100	101	102
Met Ed	4⅞s '87	101½	101½	101⅞
Mich Cn Gas	6¼s '82	103.216	108	108½
Mich Wisc Pl	6¼s '77	102.889	103½	104
Nat Fuel G	5½s '82	101.363	104¼	105¼
N Y Teleph	4½s '91	101.755	99¾	100
Nor Sta Pow	4⅝s '87	100	99½	99¾
Puget S P&L	6¼s '87	103.459	105¾	106¼
Sou Bell Tele	5s '86	102.32	106¼	106⅝
Sou Cal Edis	4¾s '82	100.73	101½	102
Sou Cal Gas	5½s '83	101.807	103⅜	103¾
Tennessee G	5¼s '77	100	102¾	103¼
OTHER BONDS				
Chance Vght	5¼s '77	100	98	98¾
Trans Contin	5s '77	101.63	97½	98¼
PREFERRED STOCKS				
Kaiser Alum	4.75%	100	104½	105¼
Pacific P & L	6.16%	102⅜	103	104
Potomac Elec	$2.44	50	47	48

Bond Markets

Corporates Close Firm As New Issues Sell Well; Treasurys Lose Ground

By a WALL STREET JOURNAL *Staff Reporter*

NEW YORK—A late surge in the corporate sector featured an otherwise quiet bond market.

After holding steady most of the day with only a trickle of volume, investment grade corporates picked up in price and activity towards the close of the day.

"Some potential buyers were standing on the sidelines recently, waiting to see the reception of new issues," one trader stated. "With the market absorbing these new liens satisfactorily, these customers needed only some stimulus to resume buying," he added, "and Secretary Humphrey's opposition to further increases in the discount rate may be enough to spark a new wave of support."

Some dealers closed the Victory Loan 2½s of December, 1967-72, at 87 8-32 bid, off 8-32. The 3¼s of June, 1978-83, were 94 16-32 bid, off 4-32, and the 40-year 3s were off the same amount at 88 24-32 bid.

Rails again were quiet, with prices little changed.

Bidding for new issues was spirited in the municipal mart, with dealers reportedly buying partly to replenish inventories. "There is business—and profit—at this level," said one dealer. "We feel the market may stay at this level for a while, rather than try to push up too high and risk buyer resistance," he concluded.

Convertible bonds were generally higher and moderately active.

Foreign liens were inactive; prices steady.

• • •

Austrian Dollar Bonds

The traditional summer doldrums may be anything but dull for holders of defaulted Austrian dollar bonds. The U. S. Senate recently removed the last major barrier in the way of renewed payments by ratifying a treaty that specifies which bond numbers are invalid—looted or previously repurchased liens. The remaining bonds are eligible for dollar payoffs as soon as treaty-exchanging formalities and bank arrangements are disposed of. Present indications are that holders may get first payments about August 1—and if there are no mishaps this may include coupons chargeable to West Germany as well.

Commodities — Price Trends of Tomorrow's Meals and Manufactures

Coffee Futures Fall as Chain Stores Cut Prices; Brazil Offerings Lower Sugar; Grains Falter

Uncertainty over crop prospects and quiet cash markets resulted in small price changes and quiet dealings in futures.

The grain trade awaited publication of the Government's July 1 crop report. It was released after the close of trading yesterday.

Most activity in grains yesterday involved evening up of commitments. Wheat at Chicago closed unchanged to up ¼ cent a bushel. Reports of additional damage to the winter wheat crop in parts of Kansas brought buying into the Kansas City wheat futures market where prices advanced 1 to 1¾ cents a bushel.

The Government estimated the total 1957 winter wheat crop at 940 million bushels. This was about 21 million bushels larger than a recent private estimate.

The Government also estimated higher prospective 1957 crops of corn and oats than expected by traders.

Coffee futures at New York dipped as much as 90 points. Slow roaster demand for green coffee beans and talk of a cut in coffee prices by leading chain stores caused selling. Late in the day a cut of 4 cents was announced.

Profit-taking cut values for lard futures at Chicago 15 to 25 points.

World sugar futures finished unchanged to off 12 points. Reports that Brazil offered sugar to European buyers at prices about 20 points lower than the present Cuban asking prices were responsible for the selling.

Shell egg futures at Chicago closed 40 to 55 points lower with selling influenced by lighter shipments of eggs from storage. Irregularity in prices paid for eggs by the Army and expectations that yesterday's Government report would show large egg production during June also weighed on the market.

Higher

Wheat—Unchanged to up ¼ cent a bushel at Chicago. Minneapolis was off ⅛ to up 1⅜ cents a bushel, with Kansas City up 1 to 1¾ cents.

Flaxseed—Up 1¼ to 5 cents a bushel at Winnipeg. Minneapolis was off ½ to 3 cents.

Wool—Up 7 to 18 points at New York.

Zinc—Unchanged at New York.

Cotton—Up 2 to 8 points at New York. New Orleans was up 5 to 23 points.

Irregular

Rye—Off ¼ to up 3 cents a bushel at Chicago. Winnipeg was up 3¾ to 4¼ cents.

Cocoa—Off 2 to up 30 points at New York.

Rubber—Off 10 to up 5 points at New York. London was off 14 points, with Singapore unchanged.

Hides—Off 9 to up 15 points at New York.

Lower

Corn—Off ⅛ to 1 cent a bushel at Chicago.

Oats—Unchanged to off ¾ cent a bushel at Chicago. Minneapolis was unchanged to off ⅜ cent a bushel, with Winnipeg unchanged to up ⅜ cent.

Commodity Indexes

Dow-Jones Futures — Wednesday 161 34, up 0.23; last year 156.43.

Dow-Jones Spot—164.80, off 0.11; last year 163.06.

Date	Open	11	12	1	2	Close	Chge.
July 10	161.12	161.17	161.30	161.06	161.14	161.34	+ .23
Jule 9	161.86	161 48	161.80	161.79	161.75	161.11	− .59

Soybeans—Off ⅜ to ¾ cent a bushel at Chicago.

Lard—Off 15 to 25 points at Chicago.

Cottonseed Oil—Off 3 to 10 points at New York.

Soybean Oil—Off 3 to 5 points at Chicago.

Coffee—Unchanged to off 90 points at New York.

Sugar—World contract unchanged to off 12 points. Domestic contract unchanged.

Copper—Off 15 to 25 points at New York.

Eggs—Off 40 to 55 points at Chicago.

Onions—Off 2 to 4 cents per 50 pounds at Chicago.

Potatoes—Unchanged to off 3 cents per 100 pounds at New York.

* * *

WHEAT AND RYE ADVANCED but prices for other grains declined. Price changes in all divisions, however, were small. Most of the activity involved evening up prior to publication of the July 1 Government crop report which was to be released after the close of dealings. The Kansas City wheat market was strong and stimulated buying at Chicago. Flour mills bought wheat in the southwestern market. Other purchases were based on reports of additional damage to the Winter wheat crop from wet weather. Climatic conditions over most of the Winter wheat area were mainly favorable although in Topeka, Kansas and surrounding territory heavy rainfall, measuring up to six inches, was reported. A let-up in cash demand for corn brought selling into the futures market. Export business was quiet and confined to small sales of soybeans to Japan and Europe. Canada, however, sold close to 1,000,000 bushels of wheat and 1,000,000 bushels of barley to Japan.

* * *

COTTON WAS QUIET yesterday with the market lacking fresh incentives. Increased trade buying along with short-covering by local traders and New Orleans led to a mild rally in later dealings following an irregular opening. Final prices were 10 to 40 cents a bale higher. Important market factors which will not materialize until next month involve the first estimate of the 1957 cotton crop by the Department of Agriculture on August 8 and announcement of the final loan on the 1957 crop, also expected about that time. Distant futures months sagged at the start yesterday. Commission house selling there was based on the belief that the soil bank program will not be so effective next year because of limitations on payments to any one farmer. Private reports from the South indicated the weather was generally clear over the main cotton belt and favorable for the crop. The Commodity Credit Corporation reported that producers withdrew 14,366 bales of cotton from the loan in the week ended July 5. The net loan stock of 1956 crop cotton on July 5 amounted to 3,794,295 bales. The New York Cotton Exchange Service reported an additional 4,998 bales of U. S. cotton exports. This brought shipments, so far this season ending July 31 to 7,328,837 bales. At the like date a year ago, exports were only 2,112,342 bales.

Retail Coffee Prices Cut 4 Cents a Pound By Large Chain Stores

Reductions Attributed to Lower Prices for Brazilian Beans, Expectations of Big New Crop

By a WALL STREET JOURNAL *Staff Reporter*

NEW YORK—Retail coffee prices will be cut four cents a pound today by leading chain stores.

This is the first reduction since April 11, when most chain stores cut prices of their own brands of coffee four cents a pound. The reduction was attributed to lower prices for Brazilian grades of green coffee beans. It was also based on expectations that new crop coffee from the big South American producer, which is now being picked, will be larger and cheaper in weeks ahead. Competition of instant coffees was also believed to be a consideration in the price cuts.

The Great Atlantic & Pacific Tea Co.'s retail price for Eight O'Clock coffee will be 79 cents a pound; Red Circle 85 cents; Bokar 89 cents. These are all bag packed. The big chain also announced a reduction of four cents a pound in the price for its vacuum packed brand to 95 cents.

Other leading chain stores cutting prices four cents a pound included: H. C. Bohack Co., Inc., and Grand Union Co. The Bohack concern effective today is charging 79 cents a pound for bag packed Manor Brand, 85 cents for Royal Brand, and Bocris 89 cents. The Bohack company also cut the price for its vacum packed coffee to 95 cents. Grand Union said it's price for Early Morn coffee will be 79 cents a pound, Freshpak to 85 cents and Grand Union brand to 89 cents. The company also announced a four cent a pound cut in its vacuum packed brand Nancy Lynn to 93 cents a pound.

Leading independent roasters of vacuum packed coffee took no action yesterday.

Cattle, Hog Prices Are Slightly Higher, Lambs Drop Again

By a WALL STREET JOURNAL *Staff Reporter*

CHICAGO—Cattle and hogs were strong to slightly higher yesterday, while lambs ran into the second consecutive day of weakness to lose most of the gains made on Monday.

A combination of small receipts and a higher wholesale pork market nudged hog prices 25 to 50 cents higher in Chicago, and the top moved up to $21.25, only 25 cents under the two-year high set late last week.

Cattle were active and in good demand with prices steady to 25 cents higher. But the top on both prime and choice stock held, with $27.50 a hundred pounds paid for prime animals and $26.50 listed as the high for choice steers.

Two loads of 1,300 pound fed steers hit the $27.50 top, while most choice to prime stock fell in the $24.75 to $27 range. Good and low choice animals were mostly $22.50 to $24.50, and a load of heavy, prime heifers reached $26. The highest price for straight heifers since last November.

Most good to prime spring lambs fell in the 86 to 92 pound weights and sold for $22 to $24.25. Good and choice 98 to 102 pound shorn yearlings went at $19 to $20.

Cash Prices

Wednesday, July 10, 1957

FOODS	Wed.	Tues.	Year ago
Flour, hard winter NY cwt	$6.55	$6.55	$6.40
Coffee, Santos 4s NY lb	.55¾	.55¾	.59½
Cocoa, Accra NY lb	.30⅛n	.30⅛	.28
Sugar, Refined NY lb	.0925	.0925	.0875
Sugar, Raw NY lb	.0650	.0650	.0609
Butter, Fresh A-92 sc NY lb	.60	.60	.59½
Eggs, No. 2 Extra Chicago doz	.32	.32	.38½
Broilers, 3 lb & under DelMV lb	.21⅞	.22⅞	.23½
Hogs, Chicago top cwt	21.25	21.00	17.35
Steers, Chicago choice cwt	26.50	26.50	22.50
Pepper, black NY lb	.27½	.27½	.30½
GRAINS AND FEEDS			
Wheat, No. 2 ord hard KC bu	2.14⅜	2.13½	2.03½
Corn, No. 2 yel Chicago bu	1.33⅛	1.35¼	1.57⅝
Oats, No. 1 wh. heavy, Chgo., bu	.77	.77⅛	.75½
Rye, No. 2 Minneapolis bu	1.37¼	1.34⅜	1.26½
Barley, malting NY bu	1.53	1.55	1.75
Soybeans, No. 1 yel Chicago bu	2.42n	2.42½	2.75¼
Flaxseed, Minneapolis bu	3.05	3.05	3.32
Bran, Buffalo ton	36.50a	36.50	38.00
Linseed Meal, Minneapolis ton	46.00a	46.00	54.00
Cottonseed Meal, Memphis ton	47.50a	47.50	50.50
Soybean Meal, Decatur, Ill. ton	48.00a	46.00	55.00
FATS AND OILS			
Cottonseed Oil, crd Sou'east lb	.13⅝n	.13⅞	.13¼
Corn Oil, crude Chicago lb	.13⅝n	.13⅞	.13⅛
Soybean Oil, crd Decatur, Ill. lb	.11⅞a	.11⅞	.12⅛
Peanut Oil, crd Southeast lb	.14⅛	.14⅛	.13⅞
Coconut Oil, crd Pac Cst lb	.11a	.11⅛	.10⅞
Copra, Pacific Coast ton	150.00	150.00	145.00
Lard, Chicago lb	.1360n	.1380	.1102
Tallow, fancy NY lb	.08¼	.08¼	.07
Linseed Oil, raw NY lb	.1410	.1410	.1460
TEXTILES AND FIBRES			
Cotton, one in. mid Houston lb	.3380	.3380	a.3440
Cotton, one in. mid Memphis lb	.3425	.3425	a.3375
Cotton, one in. mid NY lb	.3550	.3545	a.3645
Print Cloth, 64x60 38½ in. NY yd	.13¼	.13¼	.14¼
Print Cloth, 80x80 39 in. NY yd	.17⅞	.17⅞	.18⅞
Sheetings, 56x60 40 in. NY yd	.18½	.18½	.20
Burlap, 10 oz. 40 in. NY yd	.1090	.1090	.0980
Wool, fine staple terr. Bstn. lb	1.70	1.70	1.31
Wool Tops, NY lb	1.955	1.945	1.615
Rayon, Satin Acetate NY yd	.29¾	.29¾	.27¼
Silk, Jap 2-A NY lb	4.58	4.58	4.45
METALS			
Steel, billets Pitts ton	77.50	77.50	68.50
Steel Scrap, 1 hvy melt Pgh ton	57.00	57.00	45.00
Iron, pig No. 2 Phila ton	67.00	67.00	61.25
Copper, Conn Valley lb	.29¼	.29¼	.40
Lead, NY lb	.14	.14	.16
Zinc, East St. Louis lb	.10	.10	.13½
Tin, NY lb	.96⅛	.97⅜	.94⅞
Aluminum, NY lb	.2710	.2710	.2590
Antimony, Laredo, Tex. lb	.33	.33	.33
Quicksilver, NY 76 lb flask	256.00	256.00	257.00
Platinum, large lot aNY oz	92.00	92.00	103.00
Silver, (H & H) NY oz	.90¼	.90¼	.90⅛
MISCELLANEOUS			
Rubber, smoked sheets NY lb	.32⅞	.33¼	.34½
Hides, light native cows Chgo lb	.17⅛	.17⅛	.17
Gasoline, Reg Gulf (low cgo) gal	.11⅛	.11⅛	.10⅛
Petroleum, crd East Texas bbl	3.25	3.25	2.90

a-Asked. b-Bid. n-Nominal. r-Custom smelters are pricing copper at 28⅞ cents a pound.

a-Prices for a year ago are 15-16 inch middling.

Futures Prices

Wednesday, July 10, 1957

	Open	High	Low	Close	Change	Season's High	Season's Low
CHICAGO—WHEAT							
Old Contract:							
July	213¼	214½	213	214	+⅛	234	200⅞
Sept.	215	217	215½	216½	+¼	235¾	203¾
Dec.	....	....	....	220¾		236⅞	208¾
New Contract:							
July	213½	214⅝	212¾	214¼-½	+¼to⅝	216⅝	201½
Sept.	216¼	217⅝	216⅛	216⅝-¾	+⅛to¼	219	204½
Dec.	220½	221½	220¼	221⅛-½	+⅛to¼	223½	209¼
Mar.	222¾	224	222¼	223-223¼	unch to+¼	225	209¾
May	217⅞	219	217¼	218¼-⅝	+⅛to⅝	220½	204¾
CHICAGO—CORN							
July	131	131	129⅝	130⅝-¼	−⅞to1	152⅝	125¾
Sept.	133⅛	133⅝	132½	133⅛-133	−⅜to⅜	148⅞	127⅛
Dec.	130⅛	130⅝	129⅝	129⅞-130	−¼to⅜	136	121¼
Mar.	135¼	135⅝	134½	134⅝-⅝	−⅜to⅝	135½	125
May	137⅝	138	137	137⅛	−¾	139	128
CHICAGO—OATS							
July	68⅞	69⅛	68⅝	69⅛	....	77	62
Sept.	69⅝	70	69⅛	69⅝-½	unch to−¼	77¼	63¾
Dec.	72⅝	72⅞	72⅛	72½	−⅜	73½	66¼
Mar.	74¼	74⅝	74	74⅛	−⅜	75	68¾
May	73⅝	74	72⅝	73	−¾	74	71⅛
CHICAGO—RYE							
July	130¼	134⅛	130¼	134	+3	160⅝	110⅝
Sept.	132¼	135½	132	135-¼	+2¼to2½	155⅝	113⅝
Dec.	136½	139⅜	136	139	+2½	153⅝	117⅜
Mar.	141	142½	139⅞	141⅞-142	+1½to1⅝	142½	120¼
May	141½	142¼	140¼	141½	−¼	142½	120⅝
CHICAGO—SOYBEANS							
July	242	242½	241⅜	241⅝-242	−⅜to⅝	266⅞	231⅝
Sept.	238½	239½	237⅞	238⅜-½	−½to⅝	254⅛	224¼
Nov.	233⅞	234⅜	233⅛	233¼-½	−⅞to1½	237	220¼
Jan.	237½	238	236⅞	237¼	−½	239⅞	223⅝
Mar.	240½	241¼	240	240⅝	−½	242⅝	226¼
CHICAGO—LARD							
July	13.77	13.82	13.55	13.60	−.20	16.25	12.10
Sept.	14.15	14.15	13.90	13.92-.95	−.28to.25	16.20	12.40
Oct.	14.20	14.20	14.00	14.02	−.25	15.45	12.27
Nov.	13.77	13.82	13.65	13.65	−.15	13.87	11.80
Dec.	14.20	14.20	13.92	13.95	−.22	14.20	12.55
KANSAS CITY—WHEAT							
New Contract:							
July	212¼	213⅝	212¼	213⅛	+1⅝	222½	204
Sept.	215½	216⅝	215⅛	216⅛-216	+1⅜to1½	224	207⅛
Dec.	218	219⅝	218	219¼	+1½	224¼	210¼
Mar.	219¼	220⅝	219¼	220	+1⅜	223	207⅛
May	....	....	....	216a	+1	217	201½
MINNEAPOLIS—WHEAT							
New Contract:							
July	225¼	227½	225	226⅞	+1⅜	230¼	214
Sept.	223¼	224¾	223¼	223½	−⅛	228½	212⅞
Dec.	225¾	227	225⅝	225⅞	−⅛	228⅛	214⅝
MINNEAPOLIS—OATS							
July				64⅛n	unch	66	58½
Sept.	64⅞	65	64½	64½	−⅜	65⅛	60
MINNEAPOLIS—RYE							
July		Not Quoted					
Sept.				120n	unch	117	117
MINNEAPOLIS—FLAXSEED							
July	307	309½	307	309½	−½	328	301
Sept.	307	311	307	311	+3	311	302
WINNIPEG—RYE							
July	111	113⅝	111	113⅛	+3⅞	149¼	97¾
Oct.	113⅞	116⅜	113⅞	115⅞-116	+4to4¼	135⅞	99½
Dec.	115⅜	118⅜	115⅜	117⅞-118	+4to4¼	118⅝	100⅞
May	120¼	123⅞	120¼	123	+4¼	123⅞	110½
WINNIPEG—OATS							
July	70⅞	70⅞	70⅝	70⅞	+⅛	79	67⅛
Oct.	70⅞	71¼	70⅞	71⅛	+¼	76⅜	68
Dec.	69⅞	69⅞	69⅛	69⅞		76⅜	67⅜
May	70⅞	71⅛	70⅞	71⅛	+⅜	71⅛	69⅛
WINNIPEG—BARLEY							
July	96	96⅛	95⅛	96	−⅜	103½	88½
Oct.	96	96⅛	95⅝	95⅞	−⅛	102⅝	90¼
Dec.	93⅞	93⅞	92⅞	93⅛	−⅜	93½	89⅞
May	93	93⅞	93	93⅛	+⅛	94	91⅜
WINNIPEG—FLAXSEED							
July	251½	256½	251½	256	+5	323	236¼
Oct.	253⅞	256½	253	255⅞	+3½	300	234
Dec.	249½	251	248	249⅞	+1¼	257	229
May	254	255½	253	254½-254⅞	+1½to1⅞	257	233¼

NEW YORK—CRUDE SOYBEAN OIL

Closings: July 11.65b-11.75a, September 11.77b-11.84a, October 11.70b-11.78a, December 11.67b-11.75a, January 11.68b-11.75a, March 11.71b-11.76a, May 11.70b-11.76a. No sales.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Change	Season's High	Season's Low
NEW YORK—COTTONSEED OIL							
July	15.85	15.86	15.84	15.86	−.03	17.25	13.84
Sept.	15.93	15.93	15.81	15.86	−.07	16.97	13.75
Oct.	15.80	15.80	15.65	15.73b	−.10	16.36	14.21
Dec.	15.75	15.75	15.63	15.68b	−.07	16.20	14.26
Mar.	15.73	15.73	15.65	15.68b	−.06	16.25	14.33
May	15.65	15.65	15.65	15.68b	−.05	15.75	14.30

Closings: January 15.68n, July 15.61b-15.72a. Sales, 275 contracts.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Change	Season's High	Season's Low
CHICAGO—CRUDE SOYBEAN OIL							
July	11.73	11.73	11.62	11.70	−.03	13.63	10.90
Sept.	11.78	11.80	11.70	11.77	−.05	13.05	10.93
Oct.	11.75	11.76	11.68	11.72	−.05	12.48	10.79
Dec.	11.72	11.74	11.66	11.69-.68	−.05to.05	11.98	10.74
Jan.	11.71	11.73	11.67	11.69	−.03	11.82	10.67
Mar.	11.73	11.73	11.67	11.69	−.03	11.83	10.74

MEMPHIS—MEAL

COTTONSEED: Sales: 1,100 tons. Closing quotations follow per ton: July $48.25b-49.00, September $49.75b-50.25a, October $49.00b-49.50a, December $49.00b-49.50a, January $49.50b-49.75a, March and May $49.50b-50.00a.

SOYBEAN: Sales: 1,600 tons. Closing quotations per ton follow: July $45.50, August $45.75b-46.25a, September $45.75b-46.00a, October $44.55b-44.65a, December $44.70b-44.85a, January $44.85b-45.20a, March $45.25b-45.65a, May $45.50b-46.00a.

CHICAGO—MEAL

SOYBEAN: Closing quotations per ton follow: July $45.50b-45.60a, August $46.00b-46.05a, September $45.40b-45.40a, October $44.60, December $44.70-.75, January $44.95b-45.10a, March $45.50.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Change	Season's High	Season's Low
NEW YORK—COTTON							
July	35.47	35.48	35.43	35.45b	+.06	35.51	29.70
Oct.	34.86	34.93	34.84	34.91	+.08	35.36	29.60
Dec.	34.83	34.91	34.82	34.90	+.07	35.27	30.25
Mar.	34.87	34.95	34.87	34.95	+.05	35.37	32.41
May	34.84b	34.94	34.85	34.92b	+.05	35.39	32.50
July	34.47	34.60	34.47	34.60	+.20	35.08	32.25
Oct.	33.72	33.91	33.72	33.90	+.08	34.36	30.95
Dec.	33.67	33.73	33.67	33.87b	+.07	34.37	32.83
NEW ORLEANS—COTTON							
July	35.44a	35.52	35.41	35.48	+.23	35.55	30.25
Oct.	34.83b	34.91	34.86	34.91b	+.10	35.37	30.04
Dec.	34.81b	34.89	34.82	34.88	+.08	35.25	30.31
Mar.	34.86b	34.94	34.90	34.93b	+.06	35.35	32.50
May	34.87	34.92	34.87	34.92b	+.05	35.36	32.66
July	34.49	34.63	34.48	34.62	+.08	35.06	32.37
Oct.	33.76	33.89	33.76	33.89	+.07	34.34	31.00
Dec.	33.74	33.87	33.74	33.86b	+.07	34.31	33.11

NEW YORK—BURLAP

No sales. Closings: August 10.75a, November 10.60b, February 10.55b, May 10.50b.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Change	Season's High	Season's Low
NEW YORK—WOOL TOPS							
July	194.0b	194.7	194.2	194.3	+1.1	199.0	151.0
Oct.	193.0b	193.5	192.8	192.8	+0.7	198.5	151.5
Dec.	191.0	191.5	191.0	191.0	+1.0	198.0	159.0
Mar.	189.3	189.5	189.2	189.0b	+1.0	195.9	172.0
May	186.8b	187.0	187.0	186.6b	+0.9	194.3	175.0
July	184.3b	184.5	184.5	184.5b	+1.0	191.5	173.0
Oct.	186.3b	187.3	186.0	186.5b	+1.0	187.3	183.5
December '58, closed at 184.1b.							
NEW YORK—WOOL FUTURES							
July	162.0b	163.0	162.2	162.5b	+1.0	168.5	121.0
Oct.	162.1b	162.9	162.3	162.2b	+1.2	168.2	121.5
Dec.	161.0	161.5	160.9	160.8b	+1.3	167.0	133.9
Mar.	158.0	158.0	158.0	157.8b	+0.8	165.4	139.5
May	156.0b	156.0	156.0	156.0b	+1.0	163.5	144.0
July	152.5b	153.8	153.8	153.8	+1.3	161.0	142.5
Oct.	151.0b	152.3	152.3	152.3	+1.8	153.0	149.5
December '58, closed at 149.3b.							
NEW YORK—COCOA							
Sept.	28.80	28.80	27.82	28.40	−.02	30.15	20.90
Dec.	27.80	28.00	27.40	27.85	+.25	29.39	21.42
Mar.	27.60b	28.00	27.50	27.90n	+.25	29.29	21.87
May	27.79	27.79	27.70	27.91n	+.26	29.05	22.63

Sales: 720 lots. Closings: July 28.11n, July, 1958 27.92n, September 27.94n.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Change	Season's High	Season's Low
NEW YORK—SUGAR Contract 6							
Sept.	6.01b	6.02	6.02	6.02b	....	6.10	5.58
Nov.	5.93b	6.00	6.00	6.00n	....	6.07	5.62

Sales: 25 lots. Closings: March, 1958 5.77n, September 5.75n.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Change	Season's High	Season's Low
NEW YORK—SUGAR Contract 4							
Sept.	5.78	5.79	5.62	5.67	−.11	6.89	3.21
Oct.	5.73	5.73	5.57	5.62	−.10	6.84	5.53
Jan.	4.82b	4.88	4.82	4.88n	−.12	5.25	4.82
Mar.	4.46b	4.51	4.45	4.50	....	5.50	4.10
May	4.42b	4.46	4.42	4.45n	....	5.46	4.10
July	4.43b	4.45	4.42	4.45n	....	5.05	4.16
Sept.	4.40b	4.45	4.42	4.45n	....	4.93	4.39

Sales: 1,097 lots. October, 1958 closed at 4.43n.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Change	Season's High	Season's Low
NEW YORK—COFFEE Contract M							
July	64.50b	64.50	64.20	64.20	−.55	69.40	61.20
Sept.	64.90	64.99	64.40	64.40	−.75	69.90	61.60
Dec.	61.75a	61.40	61.00	60.45n	−.90	66.65	59.20
Mar.	61.00	61.00	60.45	60.75n	−.80	65.35	59.15

Sales: 52 lots. Closed: May 58, 60.30n.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Change	Season's High	Season's Low
NEW YORK—COFFEE Contract R							
July	55.50	55.50	55.40	55.52n	−.37	61.50	52.00
Sept.	53.35	53.80	53.35	53.70n	unch	57.50	50.50
Dec.	52.25	52.31	52.20	52.30	unch	56.50	50.65
Mar.	52.60	52.05	51.90	51.90n	−.20	55.01	50.75
May	51.00b	51.00	51.00	51.02n	unch	54.00	50.15

Sales: 61 lots.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Change	Season's High	Season's Low
CHICAGO—ONIONS							
Nov.	1.33	1.35	1.31	1.32	−.04	1.68	1.26
Jan.	1.45	1.45	1.40	1.43	−.04	1.80	1.39
Feb.	....	....	....	1.52a	−.04	1.82	1.48
Jan.	....	....	....	1.62a	−.02	1.66	1.60

Sales: 70 contracts.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Change	Season's High	Season's Low
CHICAGO—EGGS							
Sept.	32.50	32.50	31.90	32.00-.95	−.45to.50	40.60	30.85
Oct.	33.50	33.50	32.85	32.90-.85	−.45to.50	40.50	31.60
Nov	34.40	34.40	33.75	33.80	−.55	37.65	32.50
Dec.	34.95	34.05	34.35	34.60	−.40	38.00	33.50
Jan.	34.10	34.10	33.80	33.80	−.50	36.10	33.15

Sales: 1,432 contracts.

CHICAGO—(Storage) BUTTER

No sales.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Change	Season's High	Season's Low
NEW YORK—(Maine) POTATOES							
Nov.	2.20	2.21	2.19	2.19	−.02	2.48	2.11
Jan.	2.32	2.32	2.31	2.31	−.03	2.65	2.26
Mar.	2.50	2.50	2.50	2.50	....	2.71	2.45
May	2.26	2.60	2.58	2.58	−.02	2.60	2.58

Sales: 48 cars. Closing: April 2.50b-2.55a.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Change	Season's High	Season's Low
NEW YORK—HIDES							
July	14.80b	14.92	14.92	15.00b	+.15	15.50	11.37
Oct.	14.75b	14.80	14.75	14.86b	+.06	14.80	11.77
Jan.	13.95b	14.05	13.88	14.03	−.03	14.25	12.02
Apr.	13.90b	13.89	13.80	13.80b	−.09	14.20	12.30

Sales: 35 lots. Closings: July, 1958, 13.82b, October 13.87n.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Change	Season's High	Season's Low
NEW YORK—RUBBER Rex							
July	32.75b	32.95	32.90	32.95	−.10	37.40	28.85
Sept.	32.60b	32.70	32.60	32.70	−.05	36.60	28.65
Nov.	32.35b	32.45	32.40	32.45b	−.10	35.70	29.05
Jan.	32.25b	32.35	32.30	32.30b	−.10	32.85	28.70
Mar.	32.05b	32.20	32.10	32.20	+.05	32.75	30.65
May	31.90b	32.05	32.00	32.00b	....	32.05	31.10

Sales: 113 lots. July, 1958, closed at 31.70n.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Change	Season's High	Season's Low
NEW YORK—ZINC							
May	9.65b	9.75	9.75	9.70b		10.00	9.50

Sales: 6 lots. Closings: July through March 9.70b.

NEW YORK—STRAITS TIN

No sales. Closings: July 96.25b, August 96.00b, September 95.75b, October 95.62½b.

NEW YORK—LEAD

No sales. Closings: July 13.25b, August 13.15b, September 13.10b, December 13.05b, January 13.00b, March and May 12.95b.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Change	Season's High	Season's Low
NEW YORK—COPPER							
Sept.	27.25b	27.30	27.30	27.30	−.15	33.15	27.10
Dec.	27.15b	27.20	27.20	27.15b	−.25	31.95	26.47

Sales: 7 lots. Closings: July 27.45b, August 27.35b, October 27.25b, January 27.10b, March 27.05b, May 27.00b.

a-Asked. b-Bid. n-Nominal.

Bill Voted to Limit Liquor, Tobacco Firms' Federal Tax Refunds

In Separate Action, House Group Puts Aside Measure to Pass on Tax-Exemption of Issues

By a WALL STREET JOURNAL *Staff Reporter*

WASHINGTON — The House Ways and Means Committee approved a bill to save the Government possibly hundreds of millions of dollars in Federal liquor tax refunds.

The bill would declare that liquor and tobacco manufacturers would not be entitled to tax refunds on overpaid taxes unless they could prove they themselves bore the burden of the extra tax and had not passed it on to their customers.

The committee also considered but took no action on legislation to exempt from tax any income received by shareholders in regulated investment companies holding almost exclusively tax-exempt state and local securities. Some opposition was expressed to the bill, which the Administration backs, and the committee agreed to put it aside for the time being and perhaps come back to it later.

The panel yesterday began executive session consideration of bills introduced by committee members. This series of meetings, likely to last for several weeks, will probably be the last chance for action on tax bills this year.

The Schenley Case

The liquor tax bill stems largely from a current court case in which Schenley Industries claims, among other things, that Congress lacked power to apply a $1.50 a gallon liquor tax boost in 1951 to some 900,000 gallons of distilled spirits then in bonded warehouses. Many other liquor concerns have filed refund claims on the same argument and on the ground that the tax increase should not have applied to floor stocks either. A few tobacco companies have filed refund claims on the same ground with respect to the 1951 tobacco tax increase.

Treasury Department officials estimate the Government's present tax refund liability, if the Schenley argument should be upheld in court, could go as high as $1.5 billion. They said refund claims are already pending for $830 million, with $100 million interest due, and that these claims represent only about two-thirds of the potential claims.

Under the bill, which was recommended by the Administration, even if the courts rule for Schenley, liquor and tobacco manufacturers still would not be entitled to tax refunds unless they could prove they themselves had borne the burden of the extra tax. Most of the companies passed the tax increase through to their customers so could not establish their right to the refunds. The present law applies a similar refund rule to persons seeking refunds on manufacturers or retail excise taxes, but does not cover the liquor and tobacco taxes.

Tax-Exempt Bond Bill

The tax-exempt bond bill has attracted considerable interest in the financial community since it was recommended by the Administration as a way to promote investment of funds in tax-exempt state and local bonds. Under present law, regulated investment companies cannot pass on to their shareholders the tax-free character of interest which the companies receive on investments in state and local bonds. The Administration-proposed bill would permit the tax-free character of this income to be passed on to the shareholders where at least 90% of the company's assets are in cash or tax-exempt bonds.

The bill received unexpected opposition from Colin Stam, influential staff chief for the House-Senate Internal Revenue Committee. He argued the bill could constitute a dangerous precedent for similar claims for tax-exempt pass-through by regular corporations and other firms holding tax-exempt bonds. Several committee members said they felt the bill might weaken any future attempt to tax state and local bond interests directly.

Grain Statistics

The Commodity Exchange Authority reports total volume of trading in grain futures on the Chicago Board of Trade, as of the close of business, Tuesday, July 9, 1957, as follows (in thousands of bushels):

	July	Sept	Dec	Mar	May
Old Wheat	226	78	104		
New Wheat	2,437	12,012	8,088	4,436	3,283
Corn	3,075	2,975	3,798	1,085	267
Oats	363	1,295	1,577	771	62
Rye	1,408	3,702	3,793	1,108	478

Soybeans: July 3,53-; September 7,702; November 8,737 January 3,161; March 2,080.

Volume of trading in lard futures follows (in units of 40,000 pounds): July 48, September 144, October 73, November 6, December 2.

Open interest in Chicago grain futures follows (in thousands of bushels):

	Tues.	Mon.	Wk. ago
WHEAT:			
July, old	5,067	5,263	6,209
July, new	7,674	8,465	8,577
September, old	6,751	6,807	7,008
September, new	22,013	21,067	14,787
December, old	5,005	5,099	5,315
December, new	25,167	24,467	21,465
March	18,859	18,448	15,559
May	10,843	10,342	8,579
Total	101,379	99,958	87,499
CORN:			
July	8,904	9,531	10,925
September	21,527	21,164	20,854
December	23,107	23,231	23,233
March	5,915	5,936	6,019
May	1,136	1,026	833
Total	60,589	60,888	61,864
OATS:			
July	2,870	3,010	3,278
September	5,212	5,255	5,019
December	7,147	6,829	6,243
March	2,036	1,614	1,081
May	302	255	162
Total	17,567	16,963	15,785
RYE:			
July	1,782	2,151	2,671
September	5,162	5,328	5,699
December	6,292	6,589	6,591
March	3,975	3,888	3,871
May	1,793	1,647	1,551
Total	19,004	19,603	20,383
SOYBEANS:			
July	9,600	10,537	13,486
September	25,432	25,092	23,354
November	27,060	26,075	25,196
January	11,488	11,086	10,293
March	6,478	5,559	4,651
Total	80,058	78,369	76,980
Total all grains	278,597	275,781	262,511
LARD (in units of 40,000 pounds):			
July	175	234	309
September	1,189	1,192	1,177
October	241	233	224
November	88	87	85
December	121	121	119
Total	1,814	1,867	1,914

Cotton Statistics

Volume of trading and open contracts for the New York Cotton Exchange, as reported by the Commodity Exchange Authority, for Tuesday, July 9, 1957, follow (in 500 pound bales):

	Volume	Open contract	a-Chgs.
July, 1957	200	13,800r	no change
October	8,800	167,700	+ 1,100
December	12,400	235,900	+ 1,800
March, 1958	5,800	144,500	+ 1,000
May	3,600	133,700	− 300
July	6,700	111,400	+ 2,100
October	14,300	120,600	+ 7,400
December	2,500	20,200	+ 1,800
Total	54,300	947,800	+14,900

a-Change from Monday's close. r-Includes 200 bales against which notices have been issued: balance 13,600 bales. NOTICES ISSUED July 9, 1957—0.

Reuters United Kingdom Index

		Change	Yr Ago	—July— High	—July— Low	—1957— High	—1957— Low
July 10	460.3	+ 0.4	480.7	464.6	460.1	506.8	460.1
	1956	1955	1954	1953	1952		
High	542.9	515.3	503.3	514.0	595.6		
Low	488.1	476.8	478.2	475.9	515.3		

Farm Agency Predicts 1957 Crops Will Drop to Lowest Level Since '51

Excessive Rain and Soil Bank Will Reduce Productivity And Planted Acreage

By a WALL STREET JOURNAL *Staff Reporter*

WASHINGTON—The Agriculture Department predicted soggy weather, with an assist from the soil bank, will slash this year's crop production to the lowest level since 1951.

Judging from July 1 conditions, the agency said, the harvest will slip to 99% of the 1947-49 average from last year's record-matching index of 106.

Excessive rain likely will reduce productivity, trimming the average yield per acre to 122% of the 1947-49 base from last year's 124%, according to the agency's crop report.

Farmers planted 333.3 million acres to 59 important crops, the department estimated, off from last year's 345.8 million and the smallest planted area in nearly 40 years. The soil bank, on top of tight Government acreage controls, was mostly responsible for this cut-back. Some farmers also left acreage idle because of drought, before rain broke the long dry spell in most areas.

Paradoxically, the department estimated harvested acreage of the 59 crops will rise to 320 million acres from last year's 319.3 million acres. Officials explained that farmers are expected to abandon before harvest a much smaller percentage of their land than normal.

Limited loss of acreage this year, some department authorities commented, will to some degree offset the soil bank's impact. "You reduce surpluses by cutting harvested acreage, not planted acres," one analyst remarked.

Farmers contracted to retire about 28 million acres of crop land to this year's soil bank. Planted acreage declined only 12.5 million acres below last year largely because farmers have sown crops on land they normally leave idle or use for pasture. The department plans to seal this loophole in next year's soil bank.

Under Secretary of Agriculture True D. Morse claimed "it is apparent from this report that the soil bank is functioning in accordance with its design; that is to reduce surpluses."

But some other officials pointed to the increase in prospective harvested acerage and gave bad weather more credit than the soil bank for reducing over-production. With good or even normal weather, average yields this year probably would have been "stupendous," an official said.

High yields, of course, would have resulted in record bumper crops, despite the soil bank. But one high official observed that "we really would have had it" if yields had risen without the soil bank to reduce acreage.

Among the highlights of the report, the corn crop was forecast at three billion bushels, down from last year's 3.5 billion. A leading department economist called this reduction "quite significant." With a crop of this size, he said, corn prices will remain "above the distress level," and farmers probably will hold hog production down, "brightening hog price prospects for the next 18 months."

The department forecast wheat producion at 940 1 million bushels, down from last year's 997.2 million bushels. One analyst said he was "surprised that wheat was not hurt more by bad weather."

The department said prospects for corn, cotton, soybeans and other crops "have been retarded or reduced by lateness and difficulty in establishing good stands." But heavy soil moisture, the agency added, "could cut later (crop) losses from drought and heat." Irrigation water supplies were called the best in recent years, and pasture condition the highest for July in 10 years.

Details on the crop report (figures in thousands of bushels unless otherwise specified):

Production	July 1, '57	1956	Avg. 1946-55
Corn, all	3,011,512	3,451,292	3,129,484
Wheat, all	940,093	997,207	1,131,000
Winter	715,124	734,995	862,471
All Spring	224,969	262,212	268,529
Durum	39,791	39,607	29,637
Other Spring	185,178	222,605	238,892
Oats	1,374,304	1,152,652	1,325,418
Barley	439,431	372,495	291,589
Rye	26,456	21,558	22,092
Flaxseed	47,350	48,712	38,627
a-Rice	38,930	47,402	45,279
b-Hay, all	119,608	108,708	104,178
a-Beans, dry edible	16,683	17,114	16,373
a-Peas, dry field	3,104	4,652	8,584
c-d Potatoes		243,716	226,458
c, d-Sweet Potatoes	16,610	16,922	20,179
a-Tobacco	1,660,756	2,183,803	2,148,368
b-Sugar cane for sugar and seed	7,516	6,483	6,743
b-Sugar beets	14,805	13,018	11,538
a-Hops	42,060	38,383	34,000

Only crops for which June 1, 1957, figures have been compiled are: All wheat, 970,533,000 bushels; winter wheat, 735,720,000 bushels; all spring, 234,813,000 bushels.

a-100 pound bags; b-tons; c-cwt; d-averages 1948-55; e-pounds.

Yield Per Acre	Indic. July 1	1956	Avg. 1948-55
Wheat, all	21.8	20.0	17.4
Corn, all	41.7	45.4	37.0
Winter	23.0	20.6	18.6
All Spring	18.6	18.5	14.3
Durum	16.8	16.6	11.7
Other Spring	19.1	18.9	14.6
Oats	32.4	34.3	34.3
Barley	29.4	29.0	26.6
Rye	13.4	13.2	12.7
Flaxseed	8.9	8.8	9.0
a-Rice	2,885	3,030	2,355
b-Hay, all	1.63	1.48	1.40
a-Beans, dry edible	1,179	1,215	1,058
a-Peas, dry field	1,212	1,360	1,123
c, d-Potatoes		175.9	150.4
c, d-Sweet Potatoes	60.7	59.4	54.0
a-Tobacco	1,472	1,598	1,275
b-Sugarcane for sugar and seed	26.1	25.7	20.9
b-Sugar beets	16.9	16.4	15.0
a-Hops	1,524	1,586	1,446
e-Pasture	90	71	83

a-Pounds; b-Tons; c-cwt; d-Averages 1949-55; e-Condition July 1.

Acreage

	Acreage —For Harvest— 1957	1956	Harv. Avg. 1946-55
Corn, all	72,289	75,950	82,451
Wheat, all	43,161	49,817	65,404
Winter	31,073	35,637	46,477
All Spring	12,088	14,180	18,927
Durum	2,365	2,379	2,423
Other Spring	9,721	11,801	16,504
Oats	35,774	33,639	38,682
Barley	14,964	12,827	10,854
Rye	1,721	1,636	1,734
Flaxseed	5,335	5,545	4,309
Rice	1,350	1,564	1,912
Sorghums (Inc. Syrup)	25,644	17,214	13,916
a-Cotton	14,224	18,833	22,743
Hay, all	73,499	73,627	74,248
Beans, dry edible	1,415	1,409	1,580
Peas, dry field	256	342	320
b-Soybeans	22,551	21,970	14,939
Soybeans for beans	21,650	20,926	13,488
b-Peanuts	1,832	1,844	2,704
c-Potatoes	1,400	1,386	1,509
c-Sweet potatoes	274	285	371
Tobacco	1,128	1,365	1,694
Sugarcane for sugar & seed	288	252	323
Sugar beets	877	785	770
Hops	28	24	36

a-Acreage in cultivation July 1. b-Grown alone for all purposes. c-Avg. 1949-55.

Grain stocks on farms July 1:

	1957	1956	Avg. 1946-55
Corn for grain	1,118,383	988,823	814,958
Wheat (old crop)	59,540	67,246	67,156
Oats (old crop)	191,840	272,127	228,134
Barley (old crop)	41,546	39,439	36,828
Rye (old crop)	2,066	2,334	2,102
Flaxseed (old crop)	2,601	969	a-2,623
Soybeans	36,728	7,203	10,734
Sorghum grain	8,606	14,132	....

a-Short time average.

Milk (million pounds)	1957	1956	Avg. 1946-55
June	12,862	12,490	12,242
Eggs (million)			
June	5,038	4,967	4,887

Fruit (in thousands)	Indicated July 1	1956	Avg. 1946-55
Apples, com'l. crop bu.	112,904	100,623	109,888
Peaches " "	67,347	69,859	64,251
Pears " "	33,481	32,322	29,940
Grapes, com'l cp ton	2,682	2,895	2,954
Cherries (12 states)	220	168	223
Apricots (3 states)	211	196	224

Citrus Fruits (1,000 boxes)	Indicated 1956	1955	Avg. 1945-54
Oranges & Tang'rnes	136,725	137,015	118,597
Grapefruit	44,500	45,380	48,263
Lemons	13,500	13,250	13,148

Citrus fruit season begins with bloom of the year shown and ends with completion of harvest the following year.

Rubber Market Steady

LONDON—Rubber futures closed quiet and steady and September 27⅜ pence, off ⅛ from Tuesday's close (American equivalent, basis $2.80 for sterling 31.92 cents). October-December 27½, off ⅛ (32.06), January-March 27⅜, off ⅛ (31.92), and April-June 27⅛, off ⅛ (31.63).

Singapore futures closed quiet and August in Straits cents per pound 93½, unchanged (31.17), and September 93⅞, no comparison (31.29).

London Metal Market

LONDON—The following quotations are in pounds sterling per long ton on the London Metal Exchange:

	Wednesday Bid	Wednesday Asked	Tuesday Bid	Tuesday Asked
Copper Spot	218¾	219	221	221½
Forward	220½	221	222	222¼
Tin Spot	754	755	757	758
Forward	752	753	755	756
Lead Spot	90½	91	91¼	91½
Forward	91	91¼	91½	91¾
Zinc Spot	76	76½	76¾	77¼
Forward	74	74¼	74½	75

London Silver

LONDON—Spot silver was 78⅛d and forward 78d both unchanged from Tuesday.

London Gold

LONDON—The gold price was 250s 9¼d vs. 250s 8¾d.

Pittsburgh Secondary Steel Scrap Prices Off, Other Grades Strong

By a WALL STREET JOURNAL *Staff Reporter*

PITTSBURGH — Secondary grades of steel scrap have declined here, but brokers said the market is still fairly strong, particularly in the better grades.

A district mill purchased tonnages of No. 2 heavy melting steel for $48 a ton, for material within a $3 freight rate range, and $50 for scrap beyond that, a reduction of $1 to $3 a ton. The purchase also included No. 2 bundles for $45 and $47 a ton, a decline of $1 to $3.

No. 1 heavy melting scrap, the chief grade used in steelmaking, is currently quoted at around $57 a ton, unchanged since early June when the price went up $6 a ton.

Brokers said the better grades of scrap continue scarce, with little or no indication of price weakness. They cited recent sales of railroad scrap at higher prices.

Mills, however, believe there has been some softening in No. 1 heavy melting scrap, although there has been no test insofar as new buying is concerned.

Some brokers have offered to sell No. 1 scrap at $2 less than the going price, according to one producer.

Convair B-58 Hustler Demonstrated in Brief Flight Test for Newsmen

Air Force Has Ordered Some of These Supersonic Atomic Jet Bombers for Testing

By a WALL STREET JOURNAL *Staff Reporter*

FORT WORTH, Texas—The Convair B-58 "Hustler," the nation's first supersonic atomic jet bomber, was shown here yesterday to newsmen who watched the needle-nosed, four-engine plane in a brief flight demonstration. Actually, the Hustler made its maiden flight last November, a little over two years after the first drawings of the craft were completed.

The bomber is being built under a research and development contract with the Air Force at the Convair division of General Dynamics Corp. here.

August C. Esenwein, Convair vice president and Fort Worth plant manager, noted it is difficult to estimate the production cost of the B-58, but he put it in the neighborhood of $5.5 million, compared with $3.5 million for the Convair B-36, now being replaced by the Boeing B-52. The delta-wing B-58 has been described as a medium bomber.

The Air Force already has ordered some units of the B-58 for testing purposes and is reported considering the purchase of additional units, though Convair officials would neither confirm or deny this.

Mr. Esenwein noted Convair, as prime contractor, is building the Hustler using the "weapons system concept." This, he explained, means the company is charged with the responsibility, with Air Force approval, of assigning all subcontract work and doing purchasing of all equipment except for the engines.

General Electric Co. is under contract to the Air Force for producing its model J-79 jet engine for the B-58 at its aircraft gas turbine division plant at Evendale, Ohio. General Electric has said the J-79, rated "in the 10,000-pound thrust class," is capable of powering aircraft at twice the speed of sound—or above 1,300 miles per hour at sea level.

Major subcontractors on the B-58, according to Mr. Esenwein, include Sylvania Electric Products, Inc., Sperry Gyroscope Co., Fairchild Camera & Instrument Corp., Bendix Radio and Eclipse Pioneer divisions of Bendix Aviation Corp., Motorola, Inc., Emerson Electric Manufacturing Co., Hamilton Standard Division of United Aircraft Corp., Federal Telephone & Radio Co., Minneapolis-Honeywell Regulator Co., Westinghouse Electric Corp., Melpar, Inc., division of Westinghouse Air Brake Co., Advance Industries, Magnavox Co., Goodyear Aviation Products division of Goodyear Tire and Rubber Co., and Menasco Manufacturing Co.

Treasury Asks Bill Bids

WASHINGTON—The Treasury invited bids for $1.6 billion of 91-day bills for cash and in exchange for a like amount of bills coming due July 18. The new series of bills will bear that date and will mature October 17, 1957. Bids will be received at Federal Reserve Banks and branches until 1:30 p. m. (E.D.S.T.) Monday, July 15.

Superior Oil of California

SUPERIOR OIL CO. (California) reports for nine months ended May 31:

	1957	1956	1955
Earned per share	$37.20	$7.26	$5.62
Gross oper income	82,432,849	64,954,509	58,858,633
Net income after taxes	15,707,921	3,064,894	4,063,281
Capital shares	422,264	422,264	422,264

For the six months ended February 28, 1957, Superior Oil reported net income of $10,500,088, equal to $24.87 a share, compared with net income of $2,180,990, or $5.16 a share, in the like 1956 period.

Average daily net production of crude oil and condensate for Superior Oil Co.'s nine months ended May 31 was 73,812 barrels, compared with 68,322 in the year-earlier period, H. B. Keck, president, said. The increase in gross operating income in the 1957 period "was due primarily to oil and gas production from new properties," he said.

Toronto (Canadian Funds)

MINES & OILS

Sales	Stocks	High	Low	Close	Chg.
1000	Ajax	.84	.84	.84	-.01
500	Algom	20.50	19.25	20.25	+1.00
12700	Am Leduc	.32	.30	.30½	-.01
1000	Am Neph	1.35	1.31	1.31	[illegible]
438	Anacon	1.35	1.32	1.32	-.01
650	Aunor	1.95	1.90	1.90	......
2565	Bailey	16.00	15.87	15.87	-.25
500	Barnat	.27	.27	.27	-.00½
4000	Base Metal	.67	.64	.64	-.01
4600	B Duq	.80	.77	.78	+.01
2000	Bevcon	.16	.16	.16	......
3400	Bicroft	1.83	1.80	1.80	-.03
120	Bralorne	4.15	4.15	4.15	......
1010	Britalta	3.00	2.95	3.00	+.05
1700	Broul Reef	.75	.75	.75	+.01
3000	Buf Ank	.85	.80	.80	......
8800	Calalta	1.35	1.30	1.35	+.01
125	Cal & Ed	35.00	35.00	35.00	......
600	Cam Chib	10.00	9.95	9.95	-.30
100	Camp RL	5.50	5.50	5.50	-.05
3450	Can Oil Ld	3.40	3.35	3.35	-.05
10748	Cdn Ad Oil	.58	.55	.55	+.01
16525	Cdn Atl Oil	9.90	9.40	9.55	+.05
1800	Cdn B Emp	.67	.62	.62	-.05
5737	Cdn Devon	8.45	8.35	8.35	-.05
2850	Cdn Hmstd	2.70	2.60	2.61	-.09
2265	Cdn Husky	20.75	20.00	20.25	-.50
10500	Candore	.52	.50	.51	+.02
1630	Cassiar	6.70	6.70	6.70	+.10
1200	Castile	4.50	4.50	4.50	-.10
27587	Cen D Rio	12.63	12.37	12.37	-.37
600	Cent Expl	3.80	3.80	3.80	-.20
3500	Chart Oil	3.80	3.60	3.60	+.05
1500	Cobalt	.52	.52	.52	-.02
1300	Coch Wil	1.05	1.02	1.05	+.02
5000	Con Allen	.13	.12	.12	......
8365	Con Denis	19.50	18.00	18.25	-1.25
50	Con E Crest	.52	.52	.52	......
500	Con Guay	.17	.17	.17	......
800	Con Howey	2.75	2.75	2.75	-.05
3090	Con Mic M	4.90	4.90	4.90	......
1390	Con Smelt	23.37	23.00	23.00	......
1125	Conwest	5.50	5.50	5.50	......
6370	Cree Oil	6.00	5.70	5.95	+.05
6038	Dev Palm	2.38	2.34	2.35	-.03
1950	Dome Ex	12.50	12.00	12.00	-.12
100	Dome	12.37	12.37	12.37	-.12
400	East Mal	1.14	1.14	1.14	-.01
100	East Sull	3.75	3.75	3.75	+.10
2245	Falcon	34.50	33.50	34.00	-.25
255	Fargo	7.50	7.50	7.50	+.10
13600	Fla Can	8.35	8.25	8.25	-.10
1400	Frobish	2.66	2.65	2.66	......
30087	Galkeno	1.15	1.03	1.14	+.06
1300	Gen Pet A	5.50	5.25	5.50	+.25
250	Gt Plains	38.00	38.00	38.00	+.50
710	Gunnar	18.37	18.25	18.25	-.12
1215	Holling	33.00	33.00	33.00	-.50
1325	HomeOilA	18.50	18.37	18.50	......
732	HomeOilB	18.50	18.00	18.00	-.37
1100	Hoyle	5.65	5.55	5.55	-.10
825	Hud Bay	67.75	67.25	67.50	+.50
5465	Int Nick	97.62	95.75	97.50	......
13000	Int Ranw	.29½	.25	.29½	+.05½
5800	Jaye Expl	.45	.42	.45	-.02
3229	Jowsey	.76	.75	.75	......
51810	Jupiter	2.95	2.39	2.93	+.55
190	Labrad	23.00	23.00	23.00	-.75
5100	Leitch	1.28	1.15	1.25	-.03
8100	Lib Pete	2.30	2.20	2.28	+.05
1800	LL Lac	3.20	3.00	3.05	......
20100	Lyndhst	.35½	.30½	.31	-.01
100	Macassa	2.15	2.15	2.15	......
1200	MacDonald	.42	.41	.41	-.04
300	Madsen	1.55	1.55	1.55	......
3350	Malartic	1.65	1.60	1.60	-.05
720	McIntyr	112.50	111.00	112.00	-1.00
2000	McKenzie	.19	.18	.18	......
5329	Medallion	4.95	4.90	4.95	+.05
1950	Merrill	1.35	1.35	1.35	-.01
200	Mer Pete	14.37	14.37	14.37	-.37
55200	Midcon	1.47	1.38	1.40	......
430	Mining Cp	16.50	16.25	16.50	+.12
5343	NB Dom	2.99	2.90	2.94	-.05
6400	New Cal	.33	.28	.33	+.05
1300	New Cont	.50	.50	.50	-.03
8930	N GasExpl	2.30	2.20	2.30	+.15
1500	N Superior	2.15	2.10	2.15	......
5100	Nick Rim	2.95	2.75	2.95	-.03
1000	Nipissing	2.10	2.10	2.10	-.09
508	Noranda	50.00	49.00	49.50	+.50
7942	Normetal	4.10	3.65	3.90	-.25
400	N Cdn Oils	5.25	5.15	5.25	......
12150	Nor Rank	1.23	1.15	1.17	-.03
400	North Can	1.50	1.50	1.50	-.05
1700	Okalta	2.60	2.55	2.55	+.01
1210	Opemiska	11.50	11.50	11.50	......
11252	Pac Pete	34.00	33.00	33.87	+1.12
6600	Pan West	.52	.51	.52	+.01
4535	Peace Riv	16.00	15.50	15.75	+.12
6500	Permo pf	3.55	3.25	3.50	+.05
7500	Petrol	.92	.90	.90	-.03
729	Pick Crow	1.12	1.08	1.08	+.01
500	Pioneer	1.35	1.35	1.35	-.03
500	Pow Rouyn	.74	.74	.74	-.02
2060	Preston	7.85	7.65	7.80	+.10
1550	Pronto	6.25	6.05	6.20	+.20
13730	Provo Gas	3.45	3.30	3.45	......

Markets in Other Cities

(Dually Listed Domestic Issues Excluded)

Wednesday, July 10, 1957

Sales	Stocks	High	Low	Close	Chg.
1400	Que Cop	.67	.67	.67	-.01
430	Que Lith	7.80	7.80	7.80	-.20
2700	Que Metal	2.00	1.98	1.98	-.12
970	Quemont	12.62	12.50	12.50	-.75
7400	Radiore	.83	.80	.80	-.05
500	Rayrock	1.45	1.40	1.44	-.01
3362	Richwell	2.05	2.00	2.00	-.05
1000	Rix Atha	.60	.56	.60	+.05
3000	Rocky Pet	.55	.55	.55	-.05
583	Royalite	20.00	19.75	20.00	-.12
1100	Scurry	3.65	3.60	3.60	......
1216	Sec Free	7.00	6.80	6.80	-.20
5385	Sherritt	5.65	5.50	5.65	+.05
530	Silver Mill	.67	.67	.67	-.01
1225	Sicoe	.82	.81	.82	+.02
27650	Spooner	.64	.58	.60	-.03
11384	Stanwell	1.49	1.39	1.41	-.02
4684	Stp Rock	21.00	20.50	20.87	+.12
1400	Sullivan	2.80	2.75	2.75	......
350	Sylvanite	1.70	1.65	1.68	-.01
2750	Teck H	2.20	2.15	2.15	-.05
1900	Tex Calg	.82	.80	.81	-.02
3160	Triad	7.85	7.65	7.75	-.10
1525	Unit Keno	4.50	4.35	4.35	-.15
10760	Unit Oils	3.35	3.25	3.30	-.05
1200	Upper Can	.65	.64	.64	-.02
2762	Ventures	43.00	42.00	43.00	+.50
250000	Vico	.17	.16	.17	+.00½
1600	Violam	1.70	1.65	1.70	+.03
625	Waite Am	7.75	7.70	7.70	-.10
7100	W Maygill	2.35	2.29	2.35	+.05
4700	WnDecal	2.50	2.48	2.50	+.03
1385	Wr Harg	1.35	1.35	1.35	......
2000	Yk Bear	1.45	1.35	1.40	......
CURB					
23399	Dalhousie	.45	.37	.45	+.07
100	Pend Ore	2.35	2.35	2.35	-.05
500	Yuk Con	.65	.65	.65	......
INDUSTRIALS					
2991	Argus	17½	17	17⅝	+⅝
500	Assoc Art	10	9¾	10	...
464	Atlas Stl	26	23⅝	23¾	-¼
3238	Bell Tel	40½	40¼	40⅝	-⅛
706	Brazil Tr	9¾	9⅝	9¾	...
845	BA Oil	56⅛	56	56¼	+¼
860	BC Forest	12	11⅝	11⅞	-⅛
674	Cdn Brew	27¾	27¼	27¾	+½
750	Cdn Chem	7¾	7½	7⅝	-⅛
30	Cdn Coll	5¾	5¾	5¾	...
1075	Cdn Oil	37	36¼	36⅛	-½
1795	Cdn Pac	34⅛	33¾	34⅛	+⅛
667	Cockshut	8¾	8⅝	8¾	+⅛
1420	Dist Seag	28¼	28⅛	28¼	...
1145	Dom Fndry	33¼	33	33	...
150	Dom Magnes	14	14	14	-¼
102	Dom Stores	53½	52¾	53½	-½
95	Fan Farm	19⅜	19⅛	19⅛	...
90	Ford Can A	102	102	102	...
275	Grt L Paper	45	44¼	44½	-¼
625	Gt Nor Gas	8¾	8½	8½	-½
50	Gypsum	29½	29½	29½	...
1205	Imp Oil	57	56⅝	57	+⅛
220	Ind Accep	30⅞	30⅞	30⅞	+⅛
750	Inglis	4.15	4.05	4.05	-.10
3381	Inland Gas	11¼	11	11⅛	...
371	Int Pete	52¾	52¼	52¼	+¼
465	Int P Line	58¾	57¾	58	...
36	Loblaw A new	22¼	22¼	22¼	...
3425	Loblaw B new	22¾	22½	22¾	+¾
350	MacMill B	32½	32¼	32½	...
1575	Massey	7½	7¼	7½	+¼
20	Massey pf	82½	82½	82½	...
1021	Mid W Gas	3.90	3.85	3.90	+.05
443	Moore	68¾	68	68	-1
2699	Pembina	15⅛	14⅞	14⅞	-¼
136	Simpsons	18	18	18	...
175	Trad Fin A	41¼	40¾	40¾	-¼
470	Trans Mt	112	111	112	-1⅝
983	Union Gas	82⅞	82	82	-1¼
390	Unit Stl	15	15	15	-¼
745	Weston A	27	26½	26½	-½
120	Wpg&Cen Gas	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	-
BANKS					
150	Bk N Scot	57¼	57¼	57¼	-½
425	Cdn Bk Com	50	49⅞	50	+⅝
200	Imp Bnk	54½	54½	54½	-½
239	Tor Dom Bk	43¾	43	43	-1¼

Total sales 3,343,000 shares.

Cincinnati

Sales	Stocks	High	Low	Close	Chg.
356	Cin&Sub Bell	85	84¼	84¼	-¾
71	Gibson Art	57	56¼	56¼	-¾
10	Hobart Mfg	69	69	69	-½
10	US Print&L	40	40	40	.....

Total sales 2,612 shares.

Midwest

Sales	Stocks	High	Low	Close	Chg.
100	Akron Br	10½	10½	10½	...
3400	Allied Lab	55½	54	54¼	+1¼
100	Belden Mfg	36½	36½	36½	+¼
200	Booth Fish	13½	13½	13½	+¼
6800	Cdn Prospect	4⅛	4	4⅛	...
500	Clev Clif Ir	46¾	46¼	46¾	+½
100	Coleman Co	17¼	17¼	17¼	-½
700	Con Cement	28	27⅝	27⅞	-⅛
1500	Controls Am	13¼	13⅛	13⅛	-⅛
100	Dodge Mfg	24	24	24	.....
200	Four Wh Dr	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	...
500	Gen Box	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	-⅛
50	Goldblatt	11½	11½	11½	+¾
100	Gossard	16½	16½	16½	+¼
100	Gray Drug St	27⅞	27⅝	27⅝	-⅛
200	Gt Lak Dred	36½	36⅛	36½	+¼
100	Greif Bro A	41	41	41	-⅛
150	Heileman Br	15½	15¼	15¼	-¼
400	Hein Werner	11¾	11¾	11¾	...
100	Howard Ind	2¾	2¾	2¾	...
50	Huttig S&D	26½	26½	26½	...
200	Ill Brick	21½	21	21½	+½
100	Ind Stl Prod	20½	20½	20½	...
1800	Indust Dev	10	10	10	...
50	Interlake SS	38½	38½	38½	-⅝
600	Knapp Mon	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	...
500	Leath & Co	24¾	24½	24⅝	+⅛
300	Lindsay Chem	73⅞	73	73	-1
30	Medusa P Cem	54¼	54¼	54¼	-¼
400	Mo Port Cem	53½	53¼	53½	+¼
500	Monroe Chem	2¼	2¼	2¼	...
100	Mt Vern Co pf	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	+⅝
50	Nat Stand	32	32	32	-¼
300	Nat Tile & M	9½	9	9	-⅛
400	No Am Car	34¼	33⅞	33⅞	-¼
4000	Nor Ill Gas	19⅛	18⅞	19⅛	+⅛
100	Peab Coal wt	3½	3½	3½	...
100	Richman Bro	25¼	25⅛	25⅛	-⅛
200	River R Pap	10¾	10¾	10¾	+¼
300	St L Pub Sv A	11½	11⅜	11⅜	-⅛
100	Sheaff Pen A	10¾	10¾	10¾	-¼
100	So Bend L W	30¼	30¼	30¼	...
100	Stone Cont	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝	-⅜
750	Sundstrand	26¼	25½	25½	-¾
700	Thor Pw Tool	27⅞	27	27⅞	-⅛
200	Trav-Ler Rad	1¼	1¼	1¼	...
10	208 So La Salle	62¾	62¾	62¾	-¾
150	Van Dorn Ir	12¼	12¼	12¼	...
400	Webcor	9¾	9¼	9¼	+⅛
300	Wisc Bankshrs	21½	21¼	21½	-¼
100	Yates Am Mch	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	+⅛

Total sales 116,000 shares.

Pacific Coast

Sales	Stocks	High	Low	Close	Chg.
23000	Aeco	2.05	1.90	1.95	+.15
800	Bandini	5⅛	4⅞	4⅞	-⅛
400	Bankline Oil	7¼	7⅛	7⅛	.....
600	Bishop Oil	12⅛	12	12	.....
1000	Blair Hold	4	4	4	+⅛
100	Blue Diam	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝	-⅛
500	Bolsa Chica	7⅞	7⅝	7⅝	-⅛
500	Bdwy Hale	24⅛	24	24	...
100	Calav Cem	29	29	29	-½
200	Clorox Chem	40½	40½	40½	+¼
100	DiGiorg A	19½	19½	19½	-½
300	DiGiorg B	19½	19	19	-½
100	Doming Oil	46½	46½	46½	+¼
100	Empor Cap	38¾	38¾	38¾	-½
1200	Exeter Oil	1.40	1.33	1.40	.....
300	Friden Calc	58¾	58	58¾	+¼
100	Gen Explor	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	-⅛
200	Gladden Pd	3.00	3.00	3.00	+.05
800	Hanck Oil A	48⅞	48	48⅞	+⅝
500	Hawaii Pine	12¼	12¼	12¼	-⅛
1500	Holly Dev	.80	.80	.80	-.04
2300	Idaho Md	.45	.45	.45	.....
5000	Imper Dev	.18	.17	.17	.....
1000	Jade Oil	.38	.38	.38	+.01
100	Matson Nav	30¾	30¾	30¾	-¼
400	Merch Pet	4¾	4¾	4¾	.....
31000	Mindanao	.06	.06	.06	.....
400	MJM&M Oil	.55	.53	.53	-.02
1300	Norden Corp	.85	.79	.79	-.06
1000	Norris Oil	2.45	2.45	2.45	-.05
4900	Occident Pet	2.20	2.05	2.15	-.05
300	Pac Clay	25	24⅝	25	+⅜
1100	Pac Indust	7½	7¼	7½	+⅜
500	Pac Oil&Gas	.90	.90	.90	+.05
1100	Reserve O&G	21¾	20⅝	20⅝	-⅞
100	TreeSweet	6½	6½	6½	.....
300	Westates Pet	1.45	1.45	1.45	.....
300	Westates pf	12¾	12¾	12¾	.....

Total sales 177,887 shares.

Philadelphia-Baltimore

Sales	Stocks	High	Low	Close	Chg.
156	Phila. Trans	7¼	7¼	7¼	-¼
230	Sou Jer Gas	26½	26½	26½	.....

Total sales 34,000 shares.

Montreal (Canadian Funds)

Sales	Stocks	High	Low	Close	Chg.
970	Abitibi	32	31¾	32	+¼
265	Abitibi pf	22½	22½	22½	-⅛
2870	Algoma	39	38	39	.....
2081	Alumin	49½	49	49½	.....
750	Asbestos	30⅛	29½	29½	-½
395	Bank Mont	47	46¾	47	.....
5	Bath Pow A	32½	32½	32½	.....
1	Bath Pow B	29	29	29	.....
100	BC Power	5⅝	50¾	50¾	-¼
150	Build Prod	35½	35½	35½	+⅛
1135	Can Cem	27½	27¼	27½	.....
8	Can Cem pf	27¼	27¼	27¼	.....
10	Can Stmship	42	42	42	.....
1	Cdn Bronze	30	30	30	.....
920	Cdn Celan	15½	15	15½	+1
225	Cdn Ind	18	18	18	-1½
1880	Cdn Int Pow	17⅝	17⅛	17½	.....
470	Cdn Int P pf	46	46	46	.....
100	Cdn Vickers	31	31	31	+½
150	Crn Zel Can	29	29	29	-½
930	Dist Seag	28¼	28⅛	28¼	.....
655	Dom Bridge	27⅞	26¾	27⅞	+⅝
125	Dom Glass	63	63	63	-½
5663	Dom Steel	28⅜	27⅞	28⅜	+⅝
1815	Dom Tar	10⅞	10⅝	10⅞	+⅛
950	Dom Text	8¾	8½	8¾	.....
39	Dow Brew	30	30	30	.....
335	du Pont Can	19¾	19¼	19¼	-1
135	Fam Play	17¼	17¼	17¼	-¼
275	Fraser	27½	27	27½	.....
650	How Smith	31	30	31	+½
2680	Imp Tob	10⅞	10⅞	10⅞	.....
699	Int Nickel	97½	96¼	97½	-¼
250	Int Util	63	62½	63	+1½
80	Massey	7½	7½	7½	.....
225	McColl	82	82	82	.....
110	Mont Loco	16¾	16¾	16¾	.....
30	Nat St Car	25⅞	25⅞	25⅞	+⅛
831	Noranda	50	49	50	+1
2	Ogilvie	30	30	30	.....
25	Penmans	25	25	25	.....
800	Placer	11	10¾	11	+⅜
460	Powell Riv	44¾	44½	44¾	+¼
185	Pow Corp	78	77	77	-1
390	Price Br	53	52	52	-1⅝
265	Que Pow	30¾	30¾	30¾	+½
125	Rolland A	18¼	18¼	18¼	+⅛
165	Royal Bank	72	72	72	.....
434	St Law Corp	13⅞	13⅞	13⅞	.....
95	Shawin	90½	90	90½	+½
5	So Can Pow	37½	37½	37½	.....
399	Steel Can	69	69	69	.....
310	Walker	76¼	76⅛	76⅛	-⅜

Canadian Stock Exchange

Sales	Stocks	High	Low	Close	Chg
855	Con Paper	34	33⅞	33⅞	.....
195	Ford Can A	102½	102	102	-½
50	Min & Ont	29	29	29	.....
MINES & OILS					
3200	Bonnyvil	.37	.36	.36	.....
2200	Canuba	.23	.23	.23	+.01
843	Cont Min	2.85	2.70	2.85	.....
1350	Holling	33.25	33.00	33.25	-.50
3900	Montgary	1.85	1.75	1.80	+.05
300	New Pac C&O	1.70	1.68	1.70	-.03
3400	Phillips	1.57	1.54	1.57	+.03

Total sales:
Industrials 125,000 shares.
Mines & Oils 440,000 shares.

Boston

Sales	Stocks	High	Low	Close	Chg.
50	Bos Per Prop	47¾	47¼	47¾	+1¼
75	East Mass pf B	58½	58⅜	58½	+½
40	Torrington	25¼	25⅛	25⅛	-½

Total sales 23,055 shares.

Detroit

Sales	Stocks	High	Low	Close	Chg.
300	Cons Paper	17	17	17	.....
100	Howell El Mot	5¾	5¾	5¾	.....
100	Rickel	3¼	3¼	3¼	-⅛
400	Rudy Mfg	13½	13⅜	13½	.....
890	Scotten Dill	20	19½	20	+½

Total sales 19,468 sahres.

Pittsburgh

Sales	Stocks	High	Low	Close	Chg.
50	Horne Jos	32	32	32	.....
490	Pgh Brew	2½	2½	2½	.....

Total sales 23,075 shares.

Salt Lake City

Sales	Stocks	High	Low	Close	Chg.
7000	Bonanza	.08	.08	.08	+.00½
2000	Brist Sil	.19	.19	.19	-.00½
27000	Col Rex	.41	.40	.40	.....
1000	Comet	.07½	.07½	.07½	-.00½
4500	Comstock	.19½	.19	.19	-.00½
200	Con Eur	.32½	.32½	.32½	+.02½
300	Dragon	1.00	1.00	1.00	.....
9000	East Stand	.10	.09	.09	-.01
1000	East Utah	.16½	.16½	.16½	-.00½
10000	Little May	.01¾	.01¾	.01¾	+.00½
2500	Sil Stand	.03	.03	.03	-.00½
1000	Sundance	.20	.20	.20	+.00½
3000	Tint Cen	.02½	.02½	.02½	-.00½

Total sales 76,300 shahres.

Humble, Sinclair Cut Price They Pay for Gulf, Texas Crude Oil

CORPUS CHRISTI, Texas—Two more oil purchasers adjusted the prices they'll pay for southwest Texas and lower Gulf Coast crude oil.

Humble Oil & Refining Co. announced price reductions of 10 cents and 15 cents a barrel for Refugio light and heavy crudes in southwest Texas fields. Sinclair Crude Oil Co., wholly-owned subsidiary of Sinclair Oil Corp., reduced its posted prices in southwest Texas and lower Gulf Coast fields five cents and 10 cents a barrel. The adjustments do not constitute a general across-the-board cut in prices.

Frank D. Gardner, vice president of Sinclair Crude Oil Co., said the price reductions are "adjustments to conform with those made by Atlantic Refining Co., Suntide Refining Co. and Southern Minerals Corp." These companies made price reductions ranging from five cents to 18 cents a barrel last week in Corpus Christi Bay area and southwest Texas fields.

Baltimore G & E Expects 1957 Per Share Net To Top $2.32 of 1956

NEW YORK—The Baltimore Gas & Electric Co. expects its 1957 per share earnings will be "somewhat greater than the $2.32 a share earned in 1956," J. Theodore Wolfe, president, told a luncheon meeting of the New York Society of Security Analysts.

Mr. Wolfe said the higher earnings were anticipated despite the utility's recent increase in common shares outstanding, and the unseasonally warm weather in its territory that reduced its gas revenues by about $1,000,000 during the first five months of 1957 compared with the like 1956 period.

Mr. Wolfe said that although the company is holding to its estimate that it will spend about $40,000,000 on new construction this year, he noted the $233,000,000 it expected to invest in expansion during the 1957-61 period has been increased because of recent boosts in construction costs.

SEC Ban on Offering Of American Investors' Common Stock Lifted

Agency Also Revokes Registrations Of Two New York Broker-Dealers and Blocks Small Stock Sale

By a WALL STREET JOURNAL *Staff Reporter*

WASHINGTON — The Securities and Exchange Commission lifted its ban on American Investors Corp.'s proposed public offering of $8 million in common stock.

In removing an April 5 stop order on the issue, the commission declared the Nashville, Tenn., concern had satisfactorily clarified its registration statement for an offering of four million common shares at $2 each. The company plans to apply the proceeds to set up a life insurance operation.

The S.E.C.'s original charge against American Investors alleged its notice to the agency failed to disclose plans for distributing the issue, use of the proceeds, a description of its management and the experience of its officers and directors. The agency further alleged, "The primary purpose of (the company's) program is to enable the promoters to profit from the sale of a large amount of stock to the public."

American Investors now say it will market a minimum of 500,000 of the shares within one year. If that many shares are not sold, the company will return $1.80 a share to all purchasers.

In separate actions, the S.E.C. revoked the broker-dealer registrations of two New York City stock houses on the ground the state supreme court has suspended both concerns from the securities business.

The commission cited decrees by the New York court against Michael Raymond Co., Inc., on November 18, 1955, and against Stein, Botwinick & Co., Inc., on July 25, 1956. The tribunal found each of the firms had among other things dealt in securities transactions while insolvent and had issued false statements in the purchase and sale of securities. The S.E.C.'s order also suspends both companies from membership in the National Association of Securities Dealers, Inc.

At the same time, the agency, also temporarily blocked Interstate Holding Corp.'s proposed stock offering in units of 12,400 class A common shares and 12,400 class B common shares under its rules for registration-exempt issues under $300,000.

The S.E.C. explained its suspension was based on an investigation into a stock offering planned by an unnamed affiliated company of Interstate Holding, Memphis, Tenn. Hearings will be held if requested, the commission stated, on whether its order suspending sale of Interstate Holding stock should be lifted or enforced permanently.

Florida Power & Light Wildcat Strike Is Settled

MIAMI—A wildcat strike of Florida Power & Light Co.'s distribution and transmission employes was settled.

More than 1,000 members of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers returned to their jobs in Miami, Fort Lauderdale and Daytona Beach.

The settlement came after Alan S. Boyd, a representative of Governor Leroy Collins, met separately with management and labor representatives. The settlement involved agreement on methods of arbitrating grievances and union recognition that the company retains the right to select plant supervisors.

Two New Gas Finds Reported on Texaco, Shell Fields in Alberta

By a WALL STREET JOURNAL *Staff Reporter*

CALGARY, Alta.—Two natural gas discoveries 10 miles apart in the Waterton Park area give indications that a third major gas field may be developing in Alberta's southern foot hills.

The Waterton area is northwest of the large Pincher Creek field. Savanna Creek, northwest of Pincher Creek and near the British Columbian border, is the other major gas field in the area.

The two discoveries each have gross pay sections of around 750 feet and both are in the Rundle limestone section of the Mississippian formation.

The wells are Texaco Castle River No. A-3-4 and Shell Waterton Park.

Texaco Exploration Co. announced its well, which is 18 miles northwest of Pincher Creek gas field, 22 miles north of the U. S. border and 18 miles east of the British Columbia border, had opened up nearly 750 feet of gross pay section. The open flow potential was estimated as high as 40 million cubic feet daily. The Castle River well drilled to a total depth of 12,080 feet where it was still in the Rundle and had not contacted a water section. It was drilled on reservation No. 141 and an 11,396-acre block purchased by Texaco in May last year.

The Shell Waterton discovery, which is 10 miles south-southeast of Castle River, had earlier found gas in the Rundle section of the Mississippian opening up a gross 778-foot pay section. This well was drilled to a total depth of 14,045 feet. After acidization it flowed gas at a rate of six million cubic feet daily through a 26-64 inch opening with 30 barrels of condensate per million cubic feet.

Texaco and Shell each have started drilling follow-up wells to their discoveries which should give further information on whether or not the two finds have tapped the same reservoir.

President Has Decided To Sign Housing Bill, According to Officials

By a WALL STREET JOURNAL *Staff Reporter*

WASHINGTON—President Eisenhower has decided to sign the new housing bill, high officials said last night.

Since Congress sent the measure to the White House last week, reports have persisted that the President might veto it. The bill is generally more liberal than the Administration requested.

But officials close to the White House said last night that after much consideration the President had decided to approve the bill. Mr. Eisenhower has until midnight Friday to make his decision known. These officials said, however, no decision had yet been reached on whether to put into effect immediately the lower down payment requirements the bill permits, but the President is expected to do so. Lower down payments, required on mortgages insured by the Federal Housing Administration.

The bill requires the F.H.A. commissioner, in order to put the lower requirements into effect, to find that such action would be in the public interest and benefit the economy.

The measure provides more money for the Federal National Mortgage Association, slum clearance and college housing loans, and calls for the regulation of mortgage discounts.

Goldwyn Asks $1,800,000 In Film Antitrust Suit

SAN FRANCISCO — A $1,800,000 antitrust suit charging that Twentieth Century Fox Film Corp. and other interests monopolized the distribution of movie films has opened here in federal court.

The suit was brought by Samuel Goldwyn of Samuel Goldwyn Productions, Inc. It is expected to be a lengthy trial, lasting perhaps a month, involving trade practices of motion picture licensing and distribution in various parts of the country.

Mr. Goldwyn named Twentieth Century Fox, National Theaters, Inc., a holding company for former Fox theater chains in the Midwest and West, and its subsidiaries violated the Sherman Antitrust Act by restraint of trade.

Mr. Goldwyn's attorney, Joseph Alioto, in an opening statement, said his client's films "went right through that market which was honeycombed by violations of the antitrust laws." Mr. Alioto alleged the defendants, through collusive practices such as assigning territories and restricting the entrance of independent film exhibitors, effectively eliminated competition in this field.

Specifically, the case involves the period 1947-1950 and the rentals received by Mr. Goldwyn for seven of his productions. Film rental refers to the payment by the movie exhibitor to the producer, sometimes a flat fee or percentage of the box office gross, for permission to exhibit the film.

Mr. Alioto claimed Goldwyn productions received $600,000 less than the fair market rentals for these films because of a "general pattern" of monopolistic practices engaged in by the defendants.

The Goldwyn suit seeks treble damages under antitrust statutes and a preliminary injunction prohibiting the alleged practices. It also asks for a court appointed receiver to sell any of the defendants' theaters needed "to dissipate the monopolistic buying combine here in alleged."

Beatrice Foods Merger

CHICAGO—Beatrice Foods Co. merged with Bond Pickle Co., Oconto, Wis., the two firms announced. Terms of the consolidation were not disclosed.

Bond, one of the nation's largest pickle packers, will become a unit of Beatrice's grocery products division.

Beatrice Foods is a major packer of dairy foods and grocery products and also operates a chain of cold storage warehouses in the U. S. Sales in the fiscal year ended February 28 totaled $342,086,657.

Mead Corp.

MEAD CORP. reports for the 12 weeks ended June 16:

	b-12wksend June16,'57	b-12wksend June10,'56
a-Earned per common share	$.71	$.86
Net sales	44,862,818	45,253,633
Net before income taxes	5,850,592	6,777,06?
Income taxes	2,996,940	3,593,48?
Net income	2,853,652	3,183,575
Common shares	3,881,605	3,360,32?
Twenty-four weeks ended June 16:		
a-Earned per common share	$1.47	$1.63
Net sales	89,399,488	87,337,14?
Net before income taxes	11,835,660	13,088,89?
Income taxes	6,033,870	6,999,121
Net income	5,801,790	6,089,769

a-After preferred dividend requirements. b-The results for both 1957 and 1956 include Atlanta Paper Co., merged with Mead in April 1957.

Digest of Earnings Reports

A summary of corporation reports appears below. Further details of the larger and more widely held companies appear elsewhere in this issue. Unless otherwise noted Federal taxes have been deducted in arriving at net income.

Wednesday, July 10, 1957:

Company:	Period	Net Income 1957	Net Income 1956	Earnings Per Common Share 1957	Earnings Per Common Share 1956
American Tel. & Tel.	Quar. June 30	167,990,000	153,237,201	b2.66	b2.76
American Tel. & Tel.	12 mos. June 30	649,100,000	584,301,951	b10.58	b10.99
American Tel. & Tel. & subs	3 mos. May 31	208,578,176	185,936,072	b3.31	b3.36
American Tel. & Tel. & subs	12 mos. May 31	797,646,835	700,541,928	b13.13	b13.28
Cincinnati Milling Machine	12 wks. June 15	2,323,636	2,264,680	1.32	1.30
Consolidated Laundries Corp.	12 wks. June 15	352,233	317,844	.64	.57
Consolidated Laundries Corp.	24 wks. June 15	539,844	535,931	.97	.96
Dayton Malleable Iron	Quar. June 2	215,880	216,680	a.78	a.74
Dayton Malleable Iron	9 mos. June 2	774,273	920,117	a2.80	a3.33
Hunt Foods & Industries	6 mos. May 31	k1,613,736	.....	.70	....
Kansas City Southern Rwy	5 mos. May 31	2,763,219	2,722,952	2.36	2.33
Louisiana & Arkansas Rwy	5 mos. May 31	1,664,646	2,209,583	....	....
Mead Corp.	h 12 wks. June 16	2,853,652	j3,183,575	a.71	a.86
Mead Corp.	h 24 wks. June 16	5,801,790	j6,089,769	a1.47	a1.67
Spokane International R.R.	5 mos. May 31	210,946	114,408	....	....
Superior Oil Co. (Cal.)	9 mos. May 31	15,707,921	3,064,894	37.20	7.26
Woodall Industries, Inc.	9 mos. May 31	1,026,459	719,064	2.47	1.67

(a) On shares outstanding at close of the period. (b) Based on average number of shares outstanding during the period. (c) Based on shares now outstanding. (d) Net loss. (e) On preferred shares. (f) Preliminary report. (g) Adjusted to reflect stock split or stock dividends. (h) Includes in both periods operations of Atlanta Paper Co., merged with Mead in April, 1957. (j) For 12 and 24 weeks ended June 10, 1956. (k) Surplus available for common after preferred dividends.

Esso Cuts Light Heating Oil Prices 0.4 Cent A Gallon on East Coast

By a WALL STREET JOURNAL *Staff Reporter*

NEW YORK—Esso Standard Oil Co., marketing affiliate of Standard Oil Co. (New Jersey) cut the price of light heating oils by 0.4 cents a gallon in its East Coast marketing areas from Maine to South Carolina.

Only last month the company had increased the prices of these fuels by 0.2 cents a gallon.

In inland areas where pipe line facilities are available the reduction is 0.2 cents a gallon. These areas include certain parts of the Carolinas and Louisiana and Arkansas.

The reduction brings the price of No. 2 heating oil in Manhattan to 15.1 cents a gallon delivered at the home.

An Esso spokesman said the cut was being made "to meet competition as its exists right now." This probably refers to the fact that some marketers have been offering discounts on their fuel oils ever since the price rose in the latter part of June.

N. Y. Stock Exchange

Closing Bid and Asked Prices of Stocks Not Traded

Billy Graham Preaches To Wall Street Throng But Not About Finance

Continued From First Page

not the nickels and dimes he's after. It's the fat checks."

To this an infuriated bystander yelled, "demon, demon, you're a demon, undoing the Lord's work. God's children have to be clean. You're not fit to preach God's word."

As the crowd broke up, an elderly woman wanted to argue "rampant Romanism;" Billy Graham's aides passed out invitations to Madison Square Garden meetings; Stock Exchange messenger boys, who memorize key parts of street preachers' sermons, jeered and cheered their favorites at the turn of a phrase.

Wall Streeters on Platform

Though Rev. Graham made no mention of Wall Street, he was flanked by Wall Streeters and other business men as he sat below the statue of George Washington on the Sub-Treasury steps. Erling C. Olsen, president of Fitch Investors Service, was master of ceremonies for the meeting; he's also secretary of the crusade executive committee. And there was George Champion, president of Chase Manhattan, plus a couple of uptowners, Roger Hull, executive vice-president of Mutual Life Insurance Co., and Edwin F. Chinlund, treasurer of R. H. Macy.

The Wall Street meeting was one of Rev. Graham's few outdoor services in New York. His nightly meetings are held in Madison Square Garden. He toured the Bowery two weeks ago, and last Sunday spoke to 9,000 persons on the Central Park Mall. His New York Crusade, which he once termed the "greatest challenge of my life," ends July 20 with an outdoor meeting in Yankee stadium.

Over-the-Counter Markets

Wednesday, July 10, 1957

The following bid and asked quotations are obtained from the National Association of Securities Dealers, Inc., and other sources. They do not represent actual transactions. They are intended as a guide to the range within which these securities could have been sold (indicated by the "bid") or bought (indicated by the "asked") at the time of compilation. Origin of any quotation furnished on request. The "National" list is composed of securities which have a wide national distribution; the "Eastern" list comprises securities which have a wide distribution primarily in the Eastern region.

National Market

Industrial and Utility Stocks

Bank Stocks

Insurance Stocks

Eastern Market

Industrial and Utility Stocks

Bank Stocks

Insurance Stocks

Corporation Bonds

Mutual Funds Market

Public Authority Bonds

Federal Land Bank (a)

F.N.M.A. Notes & Debs.

F.I.C. Bank Debentures

U.S. Treasury Notes (a)

New York State

U.S. Treas Ctfs Indebted

U.S. Treasury Bills (a)

New York City

WEEKLY LIST

AMERICAN STOCK EXCHANGE MOST ACTIVE STOCKS

Five Domestic Stocks:	Volume	Close	Chg.
Skiatron	40,800	8⅝	− ⅛
Molybden	36,800	31⅞	+ 3
Sta Pack	36,800	14¼	+ ½
Barium S	25,900	7⅞	+ ¼
Crow Coll	24,100	11	+ ⅝
Five Foreign Stocks:			
Jupiter Oils	122,300	3⅛	+ 9-16
Can So Pet	66,100	8½	+ ½
Nickel Rim	28,100	3⅛	− 1-16
Cdn Atl Oil	23,400	9⅞	− ⅛
Pac Pet Ltd	19,800	35⅝	+ 1⅛

American Stock Exchange Transactions

Wednesday, July 10, 1957

VOLUME, 1,170,000 SHARES

SINCE JANUARY 1

	1957	1956	1955
Total sales	118,233,467	125,770,867	134,796,648

	Wed	Thurs.	Mon.	Fri.
Issues traded	552	563	572	518
Advances	199	167	227	209
Declines	188	226	174	162
Unchanged	165	170	171	147
New highs, 1957	26	15	32	22
New lows, 1957	9	12	7	7

High	Low	Stocks Div.	Sales in 100s	Open	High	Low	Last	Net Chg.
		A						
5⅝	4	AberPetA .18d	2	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	− ⅛
11⅞	8¼	Acme Prec .40	4	8½	8⅝	8½	8⅝	+ ¼
30	23½	AcmeW 2	z50	24½	24½	24½	24½	+ ½
8½	5⅜	Adam Con ⅛d	5	8⅝	8⅝	8⅛	8⅛	− ¼
10⅝	6	Aeronca Mfg	1	6	6	6	6	.....
10¼	5⅝	Ainsworth .20g	1	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	+ ⅛
5⅛	2⅞	AirW Ind	4	2¾	3	2¾	3	.....
1	11-16	Ajax Pet	44	15-16	1	15-16	15-16	+ 1-16
34⅞	29	Ala Gas 1.60	16	29⅝	29⅝	29	29	− ⅛
31½	26½	Alan Wood 1.40b	1	26⅝	26⅝	26⅝	26⅝	.....
4½	3⅝	Alaska Airl	16	4	4⅛	4	4⅛	+ ⅛
6	3⅜	All Am Eng	1	4	4	4	4	+ ⅛
[illegible]								
2⅝	1¾	Coast C Oils	19	2⅛	2⅛	2	2	− ⅛
9⅝	7⅞	Cockshutt F	18	9⅛	9⅝	9⅛	9⅝	+ ½
15	10½	ColonialSd .30b	2	14	14⅞	14	14⅞	+ ⅝
27¼	22⅝	CommPSv 1.20	1	24⅝	24⅝	24⅝	24⅝	− ⅛
7⅜	3½	CompoSh	3	5½	5½	5½	5½	.....
5⅜	4⅝	Connelly Cont	12	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	.....
2¼	1⅛	ConCuban Pet	8	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	.....
6⅞	4	Con Diesel	2	4½	4½	4½	4½	.....
30	23⅝	ConMag .80a	2	24⅛	24⅛	24⅛	24⅛	+ ⅛
13⅛	8⅞	ConRoyal .32a	6	13⅝	13⅝	13½	13⅛	− ⅛
12⅛	8⅝	ContAirL ½	8	9	9⅛	9	9	− ⅛
10⅞	5⅝	ContAv&En	17	9⅝	9⅝	8⅞	9	− ⅜
6⅞	5	ContIndust .20p	5	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	.....
[illegible]								
25	21¾	HelenaR 1.60	z1100	25	26¼	25	26¼	+ 1¼
6⅝	4⅞	HercGalion .20	3	5½	5½	5½	5½	.....
28⅞	15½	Hevi Duty .60	5	27⅞	27½	27⅛	27⅞	+ ⅛
5⅛	3⅝	Hoe & Co	3	4	4	4	4	.....
3⅛	2⅜	Hofmann Ind	12	2⅞	3	2⅝	3	+ ⅛
37⅝	24	Holl Gold .24a	10	34⅝	34⅝	34½	34⅝	− ⅝
2⅛	1¼	Holly Corp	26	1⅝	1⅝	1½	1⅝	.....
4⅝	3½	Holly Str .10d	1	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	− ⅛
25	12⅝	Holt Hen ⅛f	5	24	24	23½	23½	− ⅝
24⅝	12	HomeOilA ⅛	5	20	20	19⅝	19⅝	− ⅛
24½	11	HomeOil B	5	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝	− ⅛
21⅝	16⅝	Hoov Ball ⅛g	2	21½	21½	21½	21½	.....
[illegible]								
23¼	17⅞	Castle.AM 1.20b	1	18¼	18¼	18¼	18¼	+ ¼
8⅝	6	Catalin .10g	7	8	8	7⅞	7⅞	− ⅛
6⅛	4⅛	Cenco Cp .20g	20	6	6	5⅞	5⅞	− ⅛
5⅛	3 9-16	Cen Explor	30	4 1-16	4 1-16	4	4 1-16	+ 1-16
8⅞	4⅞	ChambAm .10g	14	5	5⅛	5	5	− ⅛
4⅝	2⅝	Charter Oil	43	3⅞	4	3 13-16	3⅞	+ ⅛
14⅝	12⅝	CherryBur .80	2	13	13	12⅝	12⅝	− ½
87	73	Chesebrou 3a	z350	85	86	85	85½	+ ½
9⅝	6⅛	Christiana Oil	21	8⅝	8⅞	8⅝	8⅞	+ ½
31	25¼	Clark Con 1b	6	26	26¼	26	26¼	+ ⅝
5	3⅝	ClarostMf .10g	2	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	+ ⅛
4⅞	4⅛	Clary Cp ⅛f	2	4⅝	4⅝	4½	4½	.....
9½	6⅛	Clay&Lam .15p	1	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	+ ¼
3⅝	1⅞	Clopay	2	3	3	3	3	− ⅛
[illegible]								
132	126½	Gt A&P pf7	z100	127	128	127	127	− 1
2⅞	1⅝	Gt Lak O&C	42	2⅞	2⅞	2⅝	2⅞	.....
11⅝	6	Greer Hyd	7	10⅝	10⅝	10½	10½	.....
12⅞	9⅝	Grid Frech	22	10	10⅝	10	10⅛	+ ¼
86	77	GulfSL pf4½	z10	83	83	83	83	− 1
4⅝	2½	Guild Films	46	3⅛	3⅛	3	3⅛	.....
		H						
6⅝	3¼	Hall Lamp	4	6½	6⅝	6½	6½	− ⅛
39	34	Hmd Org 1.40a	4	36	36	35½	35½	− 1
14	10⅛	Harbor Ply .40	2	12	12	12	12	− ⅛
43	36	Harnischf 1.60	10	40	40½	40	40½	+ ⅛
58⅝	33¼	Hartf El 3	z50	56	56	56	56	+ ¼
5⅝	3½	Hazel Bish	11	4¼	4¼	4¼	4¼	.....
9⅛	7¼	Hecla Min ⅛g	2	7¼	7⅝	7¼	7⅝	+ ⅛
39⅝	22⅞	Murphy Cp	10	35⅛	37½	35⅛	37½	+ 1⅜
10⅞	9⅝	MuskPRing .80	1	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞	.....
3⅞	2½	Muter Co	17	3	3⅛	2⅞	3⅛	+ ⅛
		N						
4½	3	Namm Loes	3	4	4	4	4	− ⅛
11⅝	8½	Nat Alf Deh	11	9⅝	9⅝	9½	9½	− ⅝
4⅛	3⅝	Nat BellH ⅛a	8	3⅝	3⅞	3⅝	3⅝	− ⅛
23⅝	16⅝	NatElWeld 1	2	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝	− ½
5⅛	3½	Nat Pet	40	3 15-16	4 1-16	3 15-16	4	+ 1-16
28⅝	17½	Nat Research	7	23⅝	23⅝	23⅝	23⅝	.....
32½	21⅛	NatRubM 1.40a	1	22	22	22	22	+ ½
34⅝	22	NatStarch 1b	2	32½	32½	32	32	− 1
9⅝	7	Nat Telefilm	45	7⅝	7⅞	7⅝	7⅝	.....
2⅞	2	NatUnElec	2	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	.....
[illegible]								
79¼	69¼	WoodleyP ⅛b	9	70¼	71½	70¼	71½	+ 1
1 11-16	1 3-16	WrightH .03p	23	1½	1½	1 7-16	1 7-16	− 1-16
		Z						
23	15⅝	Zapata Pet	11	20¼	21	20¼	20⅞	+ ⅝

z–Unit of trading less than 100 shares or sales in full.

Rates of dividends in the foregoing table are annual disbursements based on the last quarterly or semi-annual declaration. Unless otherwise noted, special or extra dividends are not included.

a–Also extra or extras. b–Annual rate plus stock dividend. d–Declared or paid in 1957 plus stock dividend. e–Paid last year. f–Payable in stock during 1957, estimated cash value on ex-dividend or ex-distribution date. g–Declared or paid so far this year. h–Declared or paid after stock dividend or split up. k–Declared or paid this year, an accumulative issue with dividends in arrears. p–Paid this year, dividend omitted, deferred or no action taken at last dividend meeting. r–Declared or paid in 1956 plus stock dividend. t–Payable in stock during 1956, estimated cash value on ex-dividend or ex-distribution date. y–Liquidating dividend.

cld–Called. xd–Ex dividend. x-dis–Ex distribution. xr–Ex rights. xw–Without warrants. ww–With warrants. wd–When distributed. wi–When issued. nd–Next day delivery. wt–Warrants. ur–Under rule. ext–Extended voting trust agreement.

q–In bankruptcy or receivership or being reorganized under the Bankruptcy Act, or securities assumed by such companies.

Year's high and low range does not include changes in latest day's trading.

Where a stock dividend or split amounting to more than 25 per cent has been paid the year's high-low range and dividend are shown for the new stock only.

United States Government Issues

New York Stock Exchange Transactions, None

	Dealers Closing Bid	Asked	Prev. Bid
Treasury 2½s, Mar., 1957-58	99.10	99.12	99.10
Treasury 2½s, Sept., 1957-59	96.21	96.23	96.21
Treasury 2⅜s, Mar., 1957-59	97.22	97.26	97.22
Treasury 2¾s, June, 1958-63b	99.28	100.2	99.28
Treasury 2⅜s, June, 1958	98.25	98.27	98.26
Treasury 2½s, Dec., 1958	98.12	98.14	98.13
Treasury 2¼s, June, 1959-62	92.22	92.26	92.24
Treasury 2¼s, Dec., 1959-62	92.12	92.16	92.16
Treasury 2⅛s, Nov., 1960	94.18	94.22	94.22
Treasury 2¾s, Dec., 1960-65b	99.16	99.24	99.20
Treasury 2¾s, Sept., 1961	95.18	95.22	95.20
Treasury 2½s, Nov., 1961	94.4	94.8	94.8
Treasury 2½s, June, 1962-67	89.12	89.16	89.16
Treasury 2½s, Aug., 1963	92.10	92.14	92.20
Treasury 2½s, Dec., 1963-68	87.22	87.26	88.00
Treasury 2½s, June, 1964-69	87.12	87.16	87.20
Treasury 2½s, Dec., 1964-69	87.10	87.14	87.18
Treasury 2½s, Mar., 1965-70	87.8	87.12	87.16
Treasury 2½s, Mar., 1966-71	87.8	87.12	87.16
Treasury 2½s, June, 1967-72	87.8	87.12	87.18
Treasury 2½s, Sept., 1967-72	87.2	87.6	87.10
Treasury 2½s, Dec., 1967-72	87.8	87.12	87.16
Treasury 3¼s, June, 1978-83	94.16	94.24	94.20
Treasury 3s, Feb., 1995	88.24	89.00	88.28

Fractions represent 32nds: 101.1 means 101 1-32. c–Plus 1-64. b–Partially tax exempt. d–Yield basis.

World Bank Bonds

New York Stock Exchange Transactions

High	Low	Bonds	Sales in $1,000	High	Low	Last	Net Chg.
104.24	100.11	IntBk R&D 4½s77	5	101.00	101.00	101.00	+ 1.00

		Dealers Closing Bid	Asked	Prev. Bid
Int Bk for Rec & Dev 2s,	1958	97.24	98.24	97.24
Int Bk for Rec & Dev 3½s,	1958	99.16	100.00	99.16
Int Bk for Rec & Dev 2s,	1959	96.00	97.00	96.00
Int Bk for Rec & Dev 2½s,	1959	95.16	96.16	95.16
Int Bk for Rec & Dev 2s,	1960	94.00	95.00	94.00
Int Bk for Rec & Dev 2s,	1961	92.00	93.00	92.00
Int Bk for Rec & Dev 2s,	1962	90.16	91.16	90.16
Int Bk for Rec & Dev 3¼s,	1969	91.00	93.00	91.00
Int Bk for Rec & Dev 3½s,	1971	89.00	91.00	89.00
Int Bk for Rec & Dev 3s,	1972	85.00	87.00	85.00
[illegible]				

New York City Bonds

TRANSIT BONDS

[illegible]

Corporation Bonds

Volume, $4,160,000

[illegible]

New York Stock Exchange Bonds

Wednesday, July 10, 1957

Volume, All Issues, $4,285,000

SINCE JANUARY 1

	1957	1956	1955
Total sales	$544,179,650	$557,495,900	$553,612,400

	Foreign Wed	Foreign Tues	Domestic Wed	Domestic Tues	All issues Wed	All issues Tues
Issues traded	28	40	196	199	224	239
Advances	5	16	78	58	83	74
Declines	10	14	65	91	75	105
Unchanged	13	10	53	50	66	60
New highs, 1957	1	5	2	5	3	10
New lows, 1957	3	5	12	15	15	20

Dow-Jones Bond Averages

1955 High	1955 Low	1956 High	1956 Low	1957 High	1957 Low		Wed. 1957	Chg.	Wed. 1956	Chg.	Wed. 1955	Chg.
101.15	98.00	99.44	89.59	91.01	86.67	40 Bonds	86.96	+ .01	96.03	− .01	99.82	+ .02
102.99	99.72	101.53	89.19	90.65	86.68	10 Higher Grade Rails	87.16	− .11	97.65	− .25	101.52	+ .05
101.57	99.22	100.29	89.36	90.97	84.60	10 Second Grade Rails	85.27	+ .25	95.91	+ .02	101.32	+ .09
100.66	96.09	98.18	87.45	90.59	85.99	10 Public Utilities	86.11	− .18	94.67	+ .21	98.08	− .03
99.90	96.66	98.26	91.51	93.00	88.93	10 Industrials	89.31	+ .07	95.87	− .03	98.36	− .03
91.80	88.03	89.94	79.61	80.97	72.22	Income Rails	72.29	− .04	85.35	+ .03	91.67	+ .11

High	Low	Bonds	Sales in $1,000	High	Low	Last	Net Chg.
89½	82	B&O 3⅞s70	3	85	84⅞	85	+ ⅛
103½	100¼	BellTPa 5s60	10	101½	100⅞	100⅞	− ½
158	124½	BethStl 3¼s80	220	155	152⅝	154½	+ 2
91⅞	86	BethStl 2¾s70	2	86½	86½	86½	.....
[illegible]							
		H					
105¼	99	Househ Fin 4⅝s77	5	99⅝	99⅝	99⅝	− ⅛
[illegible]							
		U					
89⅛	82¼	UnOilCal 2⅞s70	2	82½	82½	82½	+ ¼
88	85	UnPac 2⅞s76	1	85	85	85	− 2¼
80⅝	74⅝	UnPac 2½s91	1	74⅝	74⅝	74⅝	+ ⅝
		V					
112	105	Vanadium 4¼s76	5	105½	105½	105½	.....
101½	99	Va&Sw 5s58	1	99⅝	99⅝	99⅝	− ⅛
		W					
100⅛	95	WestPenP 3¼s66	20	98⅝	98⅝	98⅝	+ 1⅛
65	57½	WShore 4s2361	13	60⅛	60	60⅛	+ ⅝
64½	57½	WShore 4s2361reg	22	60	59⅛	59⅝	.....
100½	95½	WestchLt 3½s67	4	97⅛	97⅛	97⅛	− ⅞
122¾	103½	WheelStl 3⅜s75	67	109	105¾	109	+ 2¾
99⅝	98⅛	Wilson 3s58	3	99⅝	98⅝	98⅝	+ 3-32
73½	66	WisCen 4s2004	14	67½	67⅛	67½	.....

Foreign Bonds

Volume, $120,000

High	Low	Bonds	Sales in $1,000	High	Low	Last	Net Chg.
99⅛	96½	Austral 4½s71	10	96⅝	96⅝	96⅝	+ ⅛
93½	89⅝	Austral 3¾s69	2	89	89	89	− ⅝
100⅞	99⅝	Austral 5s72	10	100⅝	100½	100½	.....
76½	65	Braz 6½s26-57st	1	71⅛	71⅛	71⅛	.....
51	46⅝	Caldas 3s78	5	50½	50⅛	50½	.....
90	84½	Canada 2¾s74	3	84	84	84	− ½
52	50	Cauca V3s78	4	50½	50½	50½	.....
46¼	41⅞	Chile 3s93	10	42	41⅝	42	.....
58¼	54	Colom 3s70	1	55¼	55¼	55¼	− ½
99⅝	95⅝	Germany 5¼s69	1	96	96	96	.....
69	64¼	Germany 3s72Dec	2	65½	65½	65½	− ¼
101	98¾	High Author 5½s75	1	99⅝	99⅝	99⅝	.....
66	58⅛	Ital Rep 3s77	2	60½	60½	60½	.....
104	100⅛	Japan 6½s64st	12	102	102	102	+ 1⅝
4½	3	qKreug&T 5s59f	4	3½	3½	3½	+ ⅝
51½	47¼	Medel Mun 3s78	4	50½	50½	50½	.....
13⅝	13⅛	Mex as n 4s04-68f	4	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	+ ⅛
101¼	99½	Norway 4¼s65	3	99½	99½	99½	.....
100¼	97¾	Norway 4¼s65 new	10	99¼	99¼	99¼	− ¼
81¼	77½	Peru 7s59f	1	80½	80½	80½	− ¾
51½	46⅝	Porto Al 7½s66st	2	52¾	52⅛	52¾	+ 1⅛
.....	.....	Rhine West 4½s78C	1	75	75	75	.....
15	12⅞	SerbsCS 7s62f	3	14½	14½	14½	.....
100½	96½	Tokyo EL 6s63st	4	97	97	97	− 1
96¼	87½	Un So Africa 4¼s65	1	89¼	89¼	89¼	− ⅛
90	79	UnStl Wk 4⅞s ct68f	1	89⅝	89⅝	89⅝	− ⅛
95	77	Urug aj 4⅛s79	14	80⅛	80⅛	80⅛	.....
19⅞	17¼	Warsaw as 4½s58f	6	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	− ⅛

q–In bankruptcy or receivership or being reorganized under the Bankruptcy Act, or securities assumed by such companies. xi–Ex interest. ct–Certificates. st–Stamped. f–Dealt in flat. x–Matured bonds, negotiability impaired by maturity. nd–Next day delivery.

Year's high and low range does not include changes in latest day's trading.

Thor Power Tool Buys Firm

CHICAGO–Thor Power Tool Co. bought Drying Systems, Inc., Neil C. Hurley, Jr., president, said. Both are Chicago firms. The price was not disclosed.

The new acquisition, which will operate as a division of Thor Co., manufactures industrial ovens and process air conditioning installations. The company employs between 250 and 400 persons.

Rock Island Sets Date for Bids

CHICAGO–Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad will open bids on its $3 million equipment certificates here July 18, at noon. The certificates, running out to 1972, will raise 75% of the cost of a freight car purchase.

American Stock Exch.

Closing Bid and Asked Prices of Stocks Not Traded

	Bid	Asked
Aero Sup	2⅜	2½
Agnew Sur	8¼	8½
A K U	25⅝	26
Ala Gt Sou	148½	150½
Ala Pw pf	85	85½
Alan Wd pf	81⅝	85
Alles&Fish	14½	15¼
Allied Art	3½	3⅝
Allied In Inv	5½	6½
[illegible]		
Durh Hos B	7½	8
East Mall	49	50
E Sta pf A	155½	167
E Sta pf B	139⅞	149
East Sug As	18	19½
East S As pf	25½	26½
Elder Min	5-16	⅜
Emp D El pf	98	101
[illegible]		
New Proc	88	2
NY Auction	13	13⅝
NY Merch	12½	14
NoAmCemA	36	37
NoAmCemB	40	43
NoPennRR	74½	76
NoInPS pf	86	88
OldTown pf	3½	4
OverseSec	25⅛	25⅝
PG&E 5½pf	26¾	27
PG&E 5pf	25	25¼
PG&Erd pf	24⅛	24½
PG&E 4.36pf	21	21⅝
PatgLc 4.36pf	80	81
Pac P&L pf	92½	93½
PageHer	138½	141⅝
ParamM	5	61
ParkCh	5	5⅝
[illegible]		
Spear & Co	1⅝	2⅛
Specity Strs	1¼	1⅝
Stahl Meyer	3⅝	4
St Dred pf	23	24
Std Oil Ky	55⅝	56
Std Thom	5¼	5⅝
StarrettCp	3⅝	3⅞
Starrett pf wi	⅝	11
Steel Can	71⅝	73¼
Statecourt	3⅝	3⅞
Stein	16¼	16½
SterlBrew	12½	12⅝
Stetson	23¼	23⅝
Stop&Shop	1	1½
Stroock	12¾	13
SunR Drug	11⅛	12¼
Sunrise Sup	12	12½
Talon B	13⅝	14
[illegible]		

American Stock Exchange Bonds

VOLUME, $60,000

SINCE JANUARY 1

	1957	1956	1955
Total sales	$8,438,000	$12,677,000	$21,823,000

	Wed.	Tues.	Mon.	Fri.
Issues traded	10	14	12	10
Advances	3	5	5	6
Declines	3	3	1	3
Unchanged	4	6	6	1
New highs, 1957	0	0	0	0
New lows, 1957	2	2	0	0

High	Low	Bonds	Sales in $1,000	High	Low	Last	Net Chg.
97¼	87	AppalElP 3¼s70	9	89	89	89	+ ½
90½	81	BostonEd 2¾s 70	1	84½	84½	84½	.....
117	100	FlyTiger 5½s67	15	110	108	108	.....
94	80½	ItalPw R 6½sct	5	82½	82½	82½	+ ¼
114	97	NatResearch 5s76	1	108	108	108	.....
98½	88¾	OhioPw 3¼s68	2	90¼	90¼	90¼	− ½
52¼	49½	Peru 3s97	2	50⅝	50⅝	50⅝	.....
99	92	SoCalEd 3⅝s81G	4	93½	91½	93½	+ 1½
97½	91½	SoCalEd 3s65	13	92⅞	92	92	− ⅞
97	88⅝	SoCalGas 3¼s70	3	88½	88½	88½	− ½

q–In bankruptcy or receivership or being reorganized under the Bankruptcy Act, or securities assumed by such companies. xi–Ex interest. ct–Certificates. st–Stamped. x–Matured bonds, negotiability impaired by maturity. nd–Next day delivery.

Year's high and low range does not include changes in latest day's trading.

Cincinnati Milling Machine

CINCINNATI MILLING MACHINE CO. and subsidiaries report for 12 weeks ended June 15:

	1957	1956
a-Earned per common share	$1.32	$1.30
Profit before income taxes	5,076,756	4,638,480
Net income after taxes	2,323,636	2,264,680
Common shares	1,707,515	1,704,650

a-After preferred dividend requirements.

In the 12 weeks ended March 23, 1957 the company reported a net income of $2,158,304 or $1.23 a common share, against $2,174,221 or $1.24 a share in the like period a year earlier.

Consolidated Laundries

CONSOLIDATED LAUNDRIES CORP. reports for 12 weeks ended June 15:

	1957	1956
Earned per share	$.64	$.57
Net before income taxes	696,665	655,269
Net income after taxes	352,233	317,844
Capital shares	554,550	554,550
Twenty-four weeks ended June 15:		
Earned per share	$.97	$.96
Net before income taxes	1,053,842	1,094,474
Net income after taxes	539,844	535,931

Wednesday's Volume, 2,880,000 Shares

Volume since Jan 1:	1957	1956	1955
Total sales	284,162,174	312,530,957	381,198,412

MOST ACTIVE STOCKS

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.	Volume
Olin Math	59½	61½	58⅞	61⅝	+2⅝	83,800
Sperry Rand	25⅞	25½	23⅞	25⅝	+ ⅛	73,800
Lukens Stl	108	112½	106	106¾	−10⅞	55,100
Beth Steel	49⅝	50⅝	49½	50¼	+ ⅝	54,600
Getty Oil	37¼	38⅛	37½	37⅞	+ ⅞	50,900
List Indust	9⅝	10	9⅝	9⅞	+ ⅛	47,900
Revlon	35⅞	38⅝	35	38⅝	+2⅞	43,800
Gen Motors	44	44⅛	43⅞	44⅛	+ ⅜	43,400
Am Viscose	38⅞	43⅝	38⅛	42¾	+4	41,900
Monsanto Chem	39⅝	41⅛	39⅝	41⅛	+2	35,200

Average closing price of most active stocks: 45.83.

New York Stock Exchange Transactions

Wednesday, July 10, 1957

A

1957 High	1957 Low	Stocks Div.	Sales in 100s	Open	High	Low	Last	Net Chg.
50¼	37⅛	AbbottL 1.80	42	49⅞	50½	49½	50¼	+ ⅝
33⅞	29	Abacus Fd	1	32⅝	32⅝	32⅝	32⅝	
17½	11¼	ABC Vend .80	15	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	+ ⅜
64⅞	58⅛	ACF Ind 4	28	60	62	60	62	+2
16⅛	13½	ACF Wrig .40b	5	14⅛	14⅝	14⅛	14⅛	− ⅛
38⅝	31¼	Acme Stl 2	9	32	32⅛	31⅞	32	− ⅛
27⅛	23⅝	AdamsEx .65g	7	26⅛	27	26⅞	26⅞	+ ⅛
27⅛	24	Ad Millis 2	1	26⅝	26⅝	26⅝	26⅝	+ ⅛
204	132	Addressog 4b	3	198	199	196	196	+1
14⅞	10⅝	Admiral	9	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	+ ⅛

W

1957 High	1957 Low	Stocks Div	Sales in 100s	Open	High	Low	Last	Net Chg.
92	81	WestgEl pf3.80	2	83	83	83	83	− ¼
69¾	52¾	WheelStl 3.40	82	58¼	60⅛	58⅛	60⅛	+1⅝
96¼	89¾	WheelStl pf5	z80	91	92	91	91½	− ¼
26⅞	23⅝	Whirl Cp 1.40	11	24⅛	24⅛	23⅝	23⅞	
28½	27¼	WhiteDent 1.60	1	28¼	28¼	28¼	28¼	+ ¼
53⅝	44½	WhiteMot 3	9	51⅝	51⅝	51⅝	51⅝	
13⅝	8½	WhiteSew .15g	5	8¾	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	
47	38	WhiteS cv pf 3	1	38	38	38	38	− ½
62¼	45¾	WilcoxOil 1b	5	57	57	56¼	56½	−1
16⅝	13	Wilson&Co 1	100	16¼	16¼	15⅞	16	− ⅛
75	70½	Wilson pf 4¼	2	70¾	70¾	70¾	70¾	− ¼
24¼	18⅞	WinnDix .96xd	12	23⅞	24	23⅞	24	+ ⅛
34	29⅞	WiscElPw 1.60	11	30⅞	30⅞	30⅝	30⅝	− ⅜
22⅞	20¾	WiscPSv 1.20	3	21	21	21	21	+ ⅛
35	26¾	WoodwdIr 1.60	3	34½	34½	34½	34½	− ½
45¼	41	Woolworth 2½	48	43	43½	43	43¼	+ ⅛
66	52¼	Worthingt 2½b	16	65¾	66¾	65¾	66¾	+1
92¾	82¼	Worth pf4½	z260	87¼	87¾	87⅛	87¾	+1¼
88¾	82	Wrigley 3a	1	83	83	83	83	− ⅝
8⅝	7	WyanWor .40	5	7⅝	7⅝	7¼	7¼	

Y

1957 High	1957 Low	Stocks Div	Sales in 100s	Open	High	Low	Last	Net Chg.
34⅝	27⅛	Yale&Tow 1½	30	34⅛	34¼	33¾	34	+ ⅛
35½	30⅝	YoungS&W 1a	1	31⅝	31⅝	31⅝	31⅝	− ⅝
123½	99	YngstSh&T 3g	55	107	108⅝	106½	108¼	+ ⅛
30	25⅛	YngstSDr 1g	5	27¾	27⅞	27⅝	27¾	

Z

1957 High	1957 Low	Stocks Div	Sales in 100s	Open	High	Low	Last	Net Chg.
124½	91¼	Zenith Rad 3a	11	119	121	118¾	121	+1⅝

z—Unit of trading ten shares or sales in full.

Rates of dividends in the foregoing table are annual disbursements based on the last quarterly or semi-annual declaration. Unless otherwise noted, special or extra dividends are not included.

a—Also extra or extras. b—Annual rate plus stock dividend. d—Declared or paid in 1957 plus stock dividend. e—Paid last year. f—Payable in stock during 1957, estimated cash value on ex-dividend or ex-distribution date. g—Declared or paid so far this year. h—Declared or paid after stock dividend or split up. k—Declared or paid this year, an accumulative issue with dividends in arrears. p—Paid this year, dividend omitted, deferred or no action taken at last dividend meeting. r—Declared or paid in 1956 plus stock dividend. t—Payable in stock during 1956, estimated cash value on ex-dividend or ex-distribution date. y—Liquidating dividend.

cld—Called. xd—Ex dividend. x-dis—Ex distribution. xr—Ex rights. xw—Without warrants. ww—With warrants. wd—When distributed. wi—When issued. nd—Next day delivery.

q—In bankruptcy or receivership or being reorganized under the Bankruptcy Act, or securities assumed by such companies.

Year's high and low range does not include changes in latest day's trading.

Where a stock dividend or split amounting to more than 25 per cent has been paid the year's high-low range and dividend are shown for the new stock only.

Untraded Stock Bid and Asked on Page 18

Lehman Corp. Reports Per Share Asset Value Rose to $26.74 June 30

By a WALL STREET JOURNAL *Staff Reporter*

NEW YORK—Net assets per share of Lehman Corp., large closed-end investment company, amounted to $26.74 on June 30, up from $24.67 on March 31 and $25.28 at year-end.

Total net assets of the corporation rose to $247,449,178 on June 30, up from $228,273,514 on March 31 and $233,789,214 on December 31.

The company reported an increase in unrealized appreciation on investments of $14,439,655 in the quarter to $143,627,967. Undistributed capital gains amounted to $6,825,286 or $4,433,593 more than at the end of the first quarter.

Lehman Corp. increased its holdings of U. S. Government bonds and net cash items to $10,539,243, or 4.2% of net asset value on June 30, compared with $8,245,222 or 3.6% of net asset value March 31. Common stocks were 94.3% of net asset value June 30 against 95.1% on March 31.

Added to the Lehman Corp. portfolio during the second quarter were 27,000 shares of Murphy Corp., 5,000 Thompson Products, 5,000 Potlatch Forests, Inc., 5,000 Emery Industries, 12,000 Radiation, Inc., 5,000 American Smelting & Refining, 3,000 Ideal Cement, 25,000 Southern California Edison and 25,000 Pacific Gas & Electric.

Eliminated from the portfolio during the quarter were 10,000 National Airlines, Inc., 8,961 Owens-Illinois Glass, 5,000 Ventures, Ltd., 74,700 Britalta Petroleum, 5,000 British American Oil, Ltd., 9,800 Corning Glass Works, 20,200 British Petroleum, 5,000 Eastern States Corp., 10,000 Consumer Power Co. and 5,000 Ohio Edison Co.

LEHMAN CORP. reports net assets as follows:

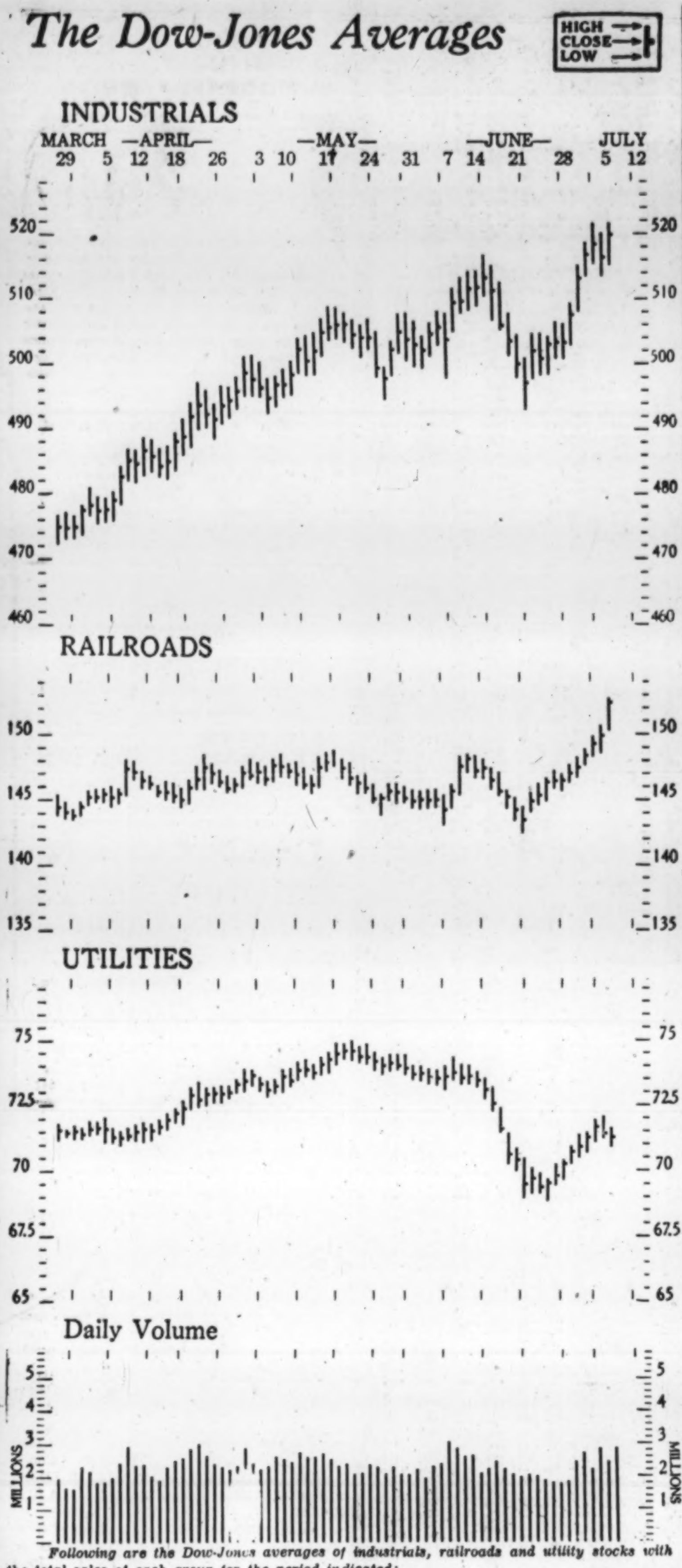
	June 30,'57	Mar. 31,'57	June 30,'56
Net assets per share	$26.74	$24.67	b-$26.20
a-Net assets	247,449,178	228,273,514	242,435,920
Capital shares	9,253,712	9,253,712	b9,253,712

a-Based on market quotations, or, in the absence of market quotations, on fair value in the opinion of the directors, and is after allowances for state and city taxes on unrealized appreciation. b-Adjusted to reflect two-for-one stock split in October, 1956.

For the six months ended June 30, 1957, Lehman Corp. reported net ordinary income of $2,541,592 after taxes and charges, but exclusive of security transactions. Net realized profit on investments amounted to $6,454,617, which was carried to surplus account.

Net unrealized appreciation of the corporation's assets on June 30, 1957, was $143,627,967 as compared with $136,650,784 on December 31, 1956.

The Dow-Jones Averages



Following are the Dow-Jones averages of industrials, railroads and utility stocks with the total sales of each group for the period indicated:

Date	Open	Time 11	12	1	2	Close	Change	%	High	Low	Shares Sold
30 INDUSTRIALS:											
July 10	516.89	517.04	517.16	518.50	520.31	519.81	+ 3.44	+ 0.66	521.68	515.11	288,300
July 9	518.76	517.97	517.21	516.34	515.90	516.37	− 2.04	− 0.39	520.22	513.51	227,500
July 8	519.02	518.35	518.44	518.35	519.02	518.41	+ 1.52	+ 0.29	521.71	515.32	321,600
July 5	515.11	515.14	515.35	515.90	516.13	516.89	+ 3.64	+ 0.71	518.70	513.42	260,100
July 3	509.04	510.30	512.02	512.34	512.37	513.25	+ 5.70	+ 1.12	515.23	507.99	301,200
20 RAILROADS:											
July 10	150.55	150.59	150.44	150.64	152.00	152.42	+ 2.50	+ 1.67	152.78	150.26	154,100
July 9	149.19	149.01	149.32	149.79	150.19	149.92	+ 0.62	+ 0.41	150.70	148.56	107,500
July 8	148.87	149.14	149.01	148.99	149.32	149.30	+ 0.94	+ 0.63	149.88	148.32	76,800
July 5	147.89	147.71	147.85	147.94	147.96	148.36	+ 0.89	+ 0.60	148.90	147.62	60,600
July 3	147.16	147.56	147.54	147.67	147.71	147.47	+ 0.47	+ 0.32	148.29	146.69	75,900
15 UTILITIES:											
July 10	71.51	71.42	71.27	71.26	71.35	71.30	− 0.15	− 0.21	71.68	70.92	35,700
July 9	71.86	71.76	71.79	71.68	71.68	71.45	− 0.26	− 0.36	72.12	71.26	41,900
July 8	71.48	71.49	71.43	71.48	71.45	71.71	+ 0.39	+ 0.54	71.98	71.11	49,600
July 5	70.98	71.07	70.88	70.95	71.01	71.32	+ 0.37	+ 0.52	71.51	70.72	33,800
July 3	70.82	70.82	70.95	70.98	71.01	70.95	+ 0.19	+ 0.27	71.42	70.53	49,000
65 STOCKS COMPOSITE AVERAGE:											
July 10	178.44	178.45	178.37	178.70	179.48	179.48	+ 1.34	+ 0.75	180.12	177.75	478,100
July 9	178.61	178.35	178.29	178.19	178.21	178.14	− 0.36	− 0.20	179.44	177.09	376,900
July 8	178.42	178.36	178.32	178.31	178.53	178.50	+ 0.73	+ 0.41	179.46	177.34	448,000
July 5	177.13	177.12	177.12	177.29	177.37	177.77	+ 1.16	+ 0.65	178.37	176.39	354,500
July 3	175.60	175.97	176.38	176.49	176.52	176.61	+ 1.39	+ 0.79	177.45	715.13	426,100

Averages are computed by dividing prices by the following: Industrials 4.283; Rails 5.601; Utilities 8.53; 65 stocks 20.35.

TOTAL STOCK TRANSACTIONS

	Wednesday	Tuesday	Monday
10:00 to 11:00	460,000	570,000	560,000
11:00 to 12:00	500,000	450,000	490,000
12:00 to 1:00	430,000	400,000	420,000
1:00 to 2:00	480,000	330,000	360,000
2:00 to 3:00	470,000	310,000	450,000
3:00 to 3:30	540,000	390,000	560,000
Total	2,880,000	2,450,000	2,840,000

Volume by Groups

	Wednesday	Tuesday	Monday
Industrials	2,430,000	2,090,000	2,500,000
Railroads	240,000	170,000	120,000
Utilities	210,000	190,000	190,000

New 1957 Highs and Lows On N. Y. Stock Exchange

Wednesday, July 10, 1957

New highs (57)

Abbott Lab; Am Cbl&Rad; Am Viscose; Atl Cst Line; Balt&Ohio; Beth Stl; Burroughs.

Carpen Stl; Chi Gt West; Copw Stl; Corning Glass; Crown Zell; Fansteel; Firestone; Freept Sul.

Gen Motors; Gen Prec 3 pf; Gen Ry Sig; Gt No Ry; Herc Powder; Int Minerals; Int Tel&Tel.

Jeff Lak Sul; John&John; Kelsey Hayes; Lane Bryant; List Ind; Lorillard.

Magic Chef; McGraw Hill; Merck cv pf; Mpls SPSSM; Monsanto Chem.

Nia Moh 5¼pf; Niag Shr; Olin Math; Olin M pf; Pet Milk; Pfizer; Revlon; Rob Fulton.

Schering; Seab Oil; Servel pf; Socony; Southern Co; Sperry Rd; Sterl Drug; Un Carbide; US Borax.

Virg Ry; Virg Ry wi; Vulcan Mat; Vulcan Mat pf; West Mary; West Mary 2 pf; Worthington.

New lows (25)

Aetna Std; Am Molass; Gen Ga Ry pf; Cin Mil Mach; Con Cigar; Con Coppermin; Ct Can pf; Ekco Pd; Ex-Cell-O.

Gimbel pf; Grant pf; Kan City P&L 4.20 pf; Leh Val Coal 2 pf; Met Edison 3.80 pf; Newpt N Ship.

Okla G&E 4.24 pf; Phila El 4.68 pf; Philco pf; Pit Metallu wi; St Jos Lead; TXL Oil; Wash Gas; Wayne Knit; Wess O&S; W Va Pulp pf.

California Oil Well Drillings

SAN FRANCISCO—Notices to drill 37 new oil wells in California were filed during the week ended July 6 with the state's Department of Natural Resources. During the week ended June 29, there were 66 such notices.

Last week's notices brought the 1957 total to 1,230, compared with 1,225 during the like period last year. Of the 37 notices, 16 were for exploratory drillings, compared with 18 the week before.

Odd-Lot Trading

NEW YORK—Carlisle & Jacquelin and De Coppet & Doremus reported handling the following odd-lot transactions on the New York Stock Exchange July 9:

	Customer Purchases	Short Sales	Other Sales	Total Sales
Number of shares	320,361	944	248,702	249,646

Foreign Exchange

Wednesday, July 10, 1957

	In Dollars Wenesday	Prev. Day
Canada (Free Dollar)	1.05	1.05 1-64
England (Pound)	2.79⅛	2.79 3-16
30-day Futures	2.78⅞	2.78⅞
90-day Futures	2.78¼	2.78 9-32
Transferable	2.7785	2.7785
Switch (or Security)	2.69½	2.69
Australia (Pound)	2.23 5-16	2.23⅜
New Zealand (Pound)	2.78⅛	2.78 3-16
South Africa (Pound)	2.79½	2.79 9-16
Belgium (Franc)	.0199 3-16	.0199¼
Holland (Guilder)	.2616	.26155
Switzerland (Franc)	.2333¾	.2333½
West Ger. DM (Freely Convert.)	.2383	.2383
DM (Liber. Cap.)	.2387	.2390
DM (Lim. Convert.)	.2379	.2379
LATIN AMERICA:		
Argentina ("Free" Peso)	.0244	.0244
Brazil ("Free" Cruzeiro)	.0145	.0145
Chile ("Free" Peso)	.0017	.0017
Colombia ("Free" Peso)	.1725	.1725
Mexico (Peso)	.0802	.0802
Peru (Sol)	.0528	.0528
Uruguay ("Free" Peso)	.2460	.2450
Venezuela (Bolivar)	.3000	.3000
NEAR EAST:		
Iraq (Dinar)	2.80⅛	2.80 3-16
Lebanon (Pound)	.3175	.3175
FAR EAST:		
India (Rupee)	.20935	.2094
Pakistan (Rupee)	.2098	.20985
Hong Kong (H. K. Dollar)	.1740	.1740

These buying prices were quoted at 4 p.m. by the First National City Bank of New York for foreign banknotes (official rates in parenthesis where officially-sanctioned fluctuations are too small to warrant daily comparison):

England (Pound)	2.75	2.75
France (Franc) (.0028⅝)	.00240	.00240
Holland (Guilder)	.2570	.2570
Italy (Lira) (.00161)	.00158	.00158
Spain (Peseta) (.0236)	.0193	.0193
Germany (DM)	.2360	.2360
Argentina (Peso)	.0230	.0230
Brazil (Cruzeiro)	.0130	.0130
Chile (Peso)	.0013	.0013
Colombia (Peso)	.1500	.1500
Uruguay (Peso)	.2350	.2350
Egypt (Pound) (2.881)	1.70	1.70
Turkey (Lira) (.3575)	.0750	.0750
India (Rupee)	.1900	.1900
Pakistan (Rupee)	.1300	.1300
Hong Kong (H. K. Dollar)	.1500	.1500
Japan (Yen) (.0028)	.00240	.00240
Philippines (Peso) (.4992)	.2800	.2800

Inactive currencies: Cuba (1.001); Denmark (.1452); Iran (.0135); Norway (.1403); Portugal (.0350); Sweden (.1937).

London Exchange Rates

LONDON—The following exchange rates have been quoted: New York 2.79⅛-2.79 3-16; Canada 2.65⅞-2.65 15-16.

J. C. Penney Sales

J. C. PENNEY CO. reports sales:

	1957	1956	Changes	%
June	$105,057,892	$108,249,715	−$3,191,823	2.9
Six months	340,575,729	341,716,646	− 1,140,917	0.3
No. of stores	1,682	1,679		

Abreast of the Market

EDITED BY OLIVER J. GINGOLD

Stocks surged forward on the New York Stock Exchange yesterday in a renewed display of strength which came close to pushing the Dow-Jones industrial average to its highest level on record. Railroads, which had resisted selling pressure during the market's brief respite Tuesday, led the new phase of advance and the gain for the carrier index was the widest of the 11 straight which have brought it to the best level since January 17. Volume expanded sharply along with prices.

MARKET DIARY

	Wed.	Tues.	Mon.	Fri.	Wed.	Tues.
Issues traded	1,204	1,193	1,206	1,148	1,180	1,193
Advances	573	384	539	642	649	637
Declines	382	536	410	286	288	308
Unchanged	249	273	257	220	243	248
New highs, 1957	57	37	77	67	65	49
New lows, 1957	25	30	24	24	28	35

DOW-JONES CLOSING AVERAGES

WEDNESDAY	1957	Changes		1956	Changes	
Industrials	519.81	+3.44	+0.66%	509.65	+1.31	+0.26%
Railroads	152.42	+2.50	+1.67%	167.61	+0.22	+0.13%
Utilities	71.30	−0.15	−0.21%	69.34	+0.36	+0.52%

Ex-dividend of Consolidated Nautral Gas Co. 47½ cents lowered the utility Average by 0.05.

Individual gains of one to more than two points were commonplace and well spread through the list. As a group, steels were a standout in the industrial division, with the notable exception of Lukens. This issue experienced a delayed opening on a block of 11,000 shares at 108, off 9⅜. It subsequently rallied to 112¼ but sank to 106 and closed at 106¾, off 10⅞. The flood of offerings resulted from disappointment in the company's overnight earnings report which showed a sizable decline in second quarter net from that of the first three months.

Chemicals rebounded from Tuesday's softness and motors were in better demand than for some time. Electricals and oils improved steadily. Aircrafts were backward, as were utilities, the average for which eased fractionally as investors neglected these steady income producers.

Specialties in the limelight included U. S. Borax, Corning Glass, International Telephone, General Tire, Safeway, Anderson-Clayton, Revlon and Schering. As regards the latter two, banking sources say that Revlon, having acquired about 150,000 shares of Schering in the open market, now is planning an exchange-of-stock offer to get control of Schering. According to Wall Street conjecture, the offering would be made on a 2½-for-1 or a 3-for-1 basis.

On the American Exchange, Molybdenum Corp. added three points and Vanadium-Alloys Steel, Litton Industries and Thiokol more than two each. Among the most active issues were General Plywood and Canada Southern Petroleum, each up a sizable fraction.

Heard on the Street—

AMI, Inc. (American), which makes coin operated phonographs and accessories, is believed to have increased its first half net to around $1.25 a share from 71 cents in the first six months of 1956 despite the fact that only 30 cents a share was earned in the initial quarter. Bulls on the stock say the company should do as well in the second half this year. Net in 1956 was $1.32 a share. . . . Followers of **Poor & Co.** say a very substantial second quarter upswing in sales and earnings probably raised net for that period to a record around $1.25 a share, from 77 cents in the first three months, and estimate that results for all 1957 will exeeed the $3.01 a share earned last year. . . . **Alleghany Corp.** has deposited with Empire Trust Co., New York, as independent voting trustees under a voting trust agreement, all its voting stock in **Missouri Pacific Railroad**, consisting of 2,200 shares of Class A stock and 19,800 shares of Class B. The action was required under an I.C.C. order of May 14. . . . **Capital Airlines** had net income of between $750,000 and $800,000 after interest and other non-operating expenses in June. No Federal taxes apply because of earlier losses. . . . Strength in **American Brake Shoe**, which rose some six points last week, was the result of a scarcity of offerings rather than any corporate developments, and marked another example of the effect of a small floating supply on fluctuations of individual securities. . . . Likewise, there are no new developments at **Minneapolis-Honeywell Regulator** that would account for its 10-point jump on Monday, according to a company spokesman. That gain occurred despite pending offering of 330,000 additional common shares to stockholders on a one-for-20 ratio. . . . **Philadelphia Fund** sales in the first half rose 62.4% to $1,066,654 from $656,746 in the like 1956 period, according to Roy R. Coffin, president.

Market Views—

OPINION: "Railroad shares favored to move" by Waldo M. Allen, of Mitchell, Hutchings & Co.'s Chicago office, "are **B. & O., Chicago Great Western, Rock Island, Denver & Rio Grande, Illinois Central, N. Y. Central, Nickel Plate, Northern Pacific, Southern Railway** and **Western Maryland.**" . . . "It seems likely" to Lawrence Lewis, of Pershing & Co., "that in the period ahead, many issues may sell on higher price-to-earnings ratios than had formerly been considered consistent, and market enthusiasm, subject to normal technical corrections, could carry the list to higher levels." . . . W. A. Fine & Co.: "We think the market is entering a climactic period where price advances will be rapid."

ANALYSIS: A. M. Kidder & Co. has a brief report on **Cosden Petroleum** and has analyzed **Scott Paper.** . . . **Copper Rand Chibougamau Mines** has been reviewed by Hayden, Stone & Co. . . . **Fibreboard Paper Products** and **Sinclair** have been discussed by Eldon A. Grimm, of Walston & Co. . . . **Southern Pacific**, Another Bargain Stock, is the title of a report by Peter P. McDermott & Co. . . . **Continental Can** is considered the Stock of the Month by Amott, Baker & Co., which has commented more briefly on **KLM Royal Dutch Airlines, Philip Morris, Southwestern Public Service, First National City Bank** and **Penn Fruit.** . . . Kenneth F. Dietz, of W. C. Langley & Co., has reviewed **U. S. Pipe & Foundry.** . . . "A review of the iron ore industry" has been made by Hemphill, Noyes & Co.

* * *

Jersey Standard Earnings Set New Record

Second quarter earnings of Standard Oil Co. (New Jersey) Eugene Holman, chairman, told the Wall Street Journal, showed a rate of improvement over the corresponding period of 1956 somewhat similar to the gain in first quarter earnings. Following the pattern of last year, however, the level of earnings in the second quarter of 1957 declined from the first quarter rate due to seasonal factors as well as higher payroll and other operating costs. The results for the first half, he noted, established a new high in view of the fact that both quarters did comparatively better than in the previous year.

For the first quarter of this year Jersey reported net of $237 million, or $1.20 a share, on 196,939,278 shares of common stock. This compared with $205 million, or $1.04 a share, on 196,306,422 shares of common stock in the first quarter of last year. For the first half of 1956 Jersey Standard reported $392 million or $2 a share on 196,393,922 shares of common stock. These figures indicated second quarter profits equal to 96 cents a share on the common.

Jersey Standard's earnings in the quarter just ended reflected a slackening in oil demand in the United States and price unsettlement for petroleum products in many marketing areas. Demand for petroleum products in the free world outside the U. S. has more than met expectations, but domestic demand fell behind forecasts and averaged just a shade better than a year ago contrasted with precictions of a 5% gain over 1956.

Supply of crude and certain refined products also has been out of line with demand and this has created price instability. Jersey Oil economists are hopeful that adjustments in supply gradually taking place will work off the imbalance. Over-inventoried, it is said, are crude oil and light fuel oils. Gasoline stocks, it is felt, are not too far out of balance and neither are heavy fuel oils. Foreign crude oil production of the Jersey affiliates during the second quarter was at a higher rate than in the first three months due to the resumption of traffic through the Suez Canal and renewed operations of the Iraq pipeline on a partial basis.

Economists of Jersey Standard have lowered somewhat their forecasts for oil demand in the United States this year. Six months ago it was estimated domestic oil demand would run between 4% and 5% ahead of 1956. Now that figure is around 3½%. The free world excluding the United States is expected to use this year about 6½% more petroleum than in 1956. Including the U.S., free world use is slated to surpass last year by about 5%.

* * *

Virginian Railway 1st Half Net Up Sharply

With a continued heavy bituminous coal traffic, operating revenues of Virginian Railway in June were about 20% higher than in the similar 1956 month and net income increased to an estimated $1,514,600 from $1,123,561, this newspaper learned. The June estimate would bring net for the first six months this year to around $9,354,300, equal to $6.81 a share on the common stock outstanding at present. A 2½-for-1 split in both the preferred and common shares, voted by stockholders last April, is slated to become effective August 1. Per new common share, these earnings would be $2.72.

Earnings of the Virginian have been running sharply above a year ago. In the first six months of last year the road earned $6,761,684 net, or $4.73 a common share. Early last April $1,200,000 of equipment trust certificates, Series F, were sold in financing six road-switching diesel locomotives. The company had intended to bring out a second instalment amounting to $3,600,000 to pay for 500 hopper cars built by Bethlehem Steel Co., but the board has decided to make payment for these cars out of current cash, and there will be no further equipment financing this year.

* * *

Norwich Pharmacal Profits in Uptrend

First half sales and earnings of Norwich Pharmacal Co. are believed to have been at record levels, this newspaper learned. It is estimated that net was around 82 cents a share, up from 74 cents, adjusted for the two-for-one split in May, in the first six months of 1956. Volume is said to have climbed above $15 million from $13,608,342 a year earlier. A major part of the increase in business reflected sale of the company's professional products through doctors' prescriptions. Norwich's patented nitrofuran products—a special class of antimicrobials distinct from antibiotics and sulfonamides—are being prescribed more frequently for a variety of maladies and three of them, Furadantin, Tricfuran, and Furacin, registered sharp gains in the latest quarter.

The rise in earnings, accompanied by heavier than normal advertising expenditures and higher research expenses in the second quarter, is expected to continue through the second half of the year since Norwich historically does better in both sales and net in the final six months. The company last year netted $3,373,654, equal to $1.87 a share adjusted to present capitalization.

The chemical division, which markets nitrofurans primarily for use as feed additives, did well during the most recent quarter and the export division, which concentrates mainly on Canada and Latin America, has been shipping an increased volume of fine chemicals.

* * *

F. E. Myers Net Off in 9 Months to June 30

Net income of F. E. Myers & Bro. Co., for the June quarter, third of its fiscal year, approximated the $328,628, or $1.68 a share, earned a year earlier, Curtiss Ginn, Jr., president, said in an interview. However, results for the first nine months will still be behind a year ago because of a dip in first half net to $347,741, or $1.74 a share, from $378,273, or $1.89, the year before.

Mr. Ginn said operations in the September, or final, quarter are expected to compare favorably with the like period a year ago but still leave this year's results slightly behind fiscal 1956 when net was $1,053,887, or $5.27 a share. Normally the company's sales of pumps, water systems, power sprayers and water conditioning equipment, as well as its earnings, are higher in the last half of its fiscal year. Sales for the current year, Mr. Ginn said, will be less than the $13,682,068 rung up in fiscal 1956 primarily because of the lag in new home construction.

The drop in first half net reflected a decline in volume as well as the rising trend in the cost of raw materials and labor. The company has had to absorb increased costs because of strong competition.

London Stocks Mostly Easier

LONDON—Stocks in London were irregular at the close, with losses in a majority.

Firmness in British government bonds featured forenoon dealings. But the recovery drew little support and the gains were reduced and in some cases erased at the close.

Copper, lead and zinc issues were easier, reflecting the lower trend in metal prices.

Selective strength enlivened an otherwise quiet and easier industrial list. Department stores eased on profit-taking. Oil shares were firm.

London Stock Averages

	London Com.	Finc. Times Shr Index	Gov't Secur.	Reuters Indust.	Indexes Kaffirs
July 10	207.5	− 0.1	72.8	241.1	68.7
July 9	207.6	+ 0.6	72.8	241.7	69.2
July 8	207.0	+ 0.8	72.6	241.7	69.5

LONDON—(AP)—British stock closings, in sterling:

Anglo-Am of S Af.	131s	4½d	Monsanto Chem	17s	9d
Anglo-Newfld Dev.	67s	6d	Mount Isa Mines	28s	9d
Assoc Elec Ind	62s		Rand Mines	65s	
Babcock & Wilcox	70s	6d	Rhodesian An-Am.	86s	10½d
Blyvoors	19s	6d	Rhokana Corp	710s	
Borax Hldgs Ltd.	32s	7½d	Rolls-Royce	119s	3d
Bowater Pap Ltd.	39s	6d	Shell T & T	213s	6d
Brit Aluminium	66s	9d	Stewarts & Lloyd	29s	6d
Brit-Amer Tob	40s	3d	Tanganyika Conc	130s	
Brit Pet Co Ltd.	163s	6d	Unilever Ltd	112s	
Burmah Oil	113s	6d	United Molasses	37s	4½d
Central Mining	58s	9d	United Steel Corp.	33s	10½d
Courtaulds	36s	7½d	United Sua Betong	60s	
Daggafontein	29s	10½d	Vickers Ltd	42s	4½d
De Beers Def	110s	7½d	West Holdings	71s	6d
De Havilland	21s	1½d	West Reefs	27s	7½d
Distillers	25s	6d	Woolworth	48s	3d
Dunlop Rubber	20s	9d	BONDS		
Electric & M Ind	33s	6d	Brit Consols 2½s	49⅝	
Ford Ltd	39s	6d	Brit Tran 3s '78-'88	63¾	
Free St Geduld	78s		British War 3½s	67⅝	
General Elec Ltd	54s	3d	U.K. Funding 4s	87	
Gt Univ Strs Ltd	56s	4½d	U.K. Funding 3s	78 7-16	
Hawker Siddeley	42s	6d	Austrian 4½s	80½	
Hudson's Bay Co.	273s		Japanese 6s 1924	168½	
Imperial Chem	45s	6d	Jap 6s 1924 assent	x105½	
Imperial Tob	40s	6d	Can Pac deb 4s	63½	
Metal Box	55s	9d	Int'l Bank for R&D	78½	
Mexican Eagle	21s				

x-Ex-dividend.

Melville Shoe Sales

MELVILLE SHOE CORP. reports retail sales:

	1957	1956	Changes	%
4 WKS June 30	$12,838,899	$12,810,961	+ $27,938	0.2
26 wks June 30	57,398,518	53,352,936	+ 4,045,582	7.6

Melville Shoe operated 28 more stores at June 30, last, than at the beginning of the year. Plans call for the opening of 42 additional stores during the second half of the year.

Simpsons-Sears Catalog Out, Fall Prices About the Same

TORONTO—The Simpsons-Sears fall and winter mail order catalog is in the mails and average prices throughout the book are about the same as those in the spring and summer catalog. Some slight increases are offset by reductions on other goods, the company notes.

The new catalog has 748 pages and represents the largest single printing project of this type ever undertaken in this country, a Simpsons-Sears official states. The book is 84 pages larger than last year's equivalent and contains 60,000 items. One third of the book is brightened by color pages.

Asnazu Gold Dredging

VANCOUVER, B. C.—Stockholders of Asnazu Gold Dredging, Ltd., will receive an additional dividend of around 30 cents a share in winding up that company's business, the management reported. They already have received 70 cents a share. When the company closed down its No. 1 dredge in Colombia last November it ended a 21-year operation during which gold of $15,520,356 gross value was recovered. Thus far, $2,235,000 has been distributed to stockholders in dividends and $1,050,000 as return of capital. The company's property has been turned over to the Colombian government under terms of the lease.

Democrats to Push New Program For Government-Built Reactors

Strauss Denies He Supports Proposed $210 Million Plan for Power Units

By a Wall Street Journal Staff Reporter

WASHINGTON—Congressional Democrats have decided to push a new $210 million program for Government construction of nuclear reactors to produce electricity.

What's more, they thought they had won the reluctant agreement of Atomic Energy Commission Chairman Lewis Strauss to go along with at least part of the program rather than have Congress cut off funds for some A.E.C. projects. But late yesterday, Mr. Strauss denied he had accepted the program. He issued a statement declaring, "Such reports are incorrect . . . my position in opposition to Government construction and operation of large atomic reactors for the generation of electrical energy is unchanged."

However, both Democratic and Republican members of the joint atomic energy committee insisted Mr. Strauss had reluctantly agreed to accept part of the new program at a closed session Tuesday and the record of the session would show that.

Four Reactors in Program

Democrats on the committee have definitely agreed to add to a pending bill to authorize the A.E.C. program for fiscal 1958 a provision for Govrenment construction and operation of four small commercial atomic power reactors. These four, costing about $50 million, were originally down in the A.E.C. program for construction and operation by co-ops and other public power groups, with Federal financial help.

Committee members said that at Tuesday night's session, Mr. Strauss, under Democratic threats of Federal construction and operation or nothing, agreed to making these all Federal projects.

The Congressional Democrats have also decided to try and add to the bill two larger projects which Tuesday night Strauss was still opposing: a $95 million dual-purpose reactor at Hanford, Washington, and a $50 million gas-cooled reactor at Arco, Idaho.

In addition, the Democrats want the commission to start work on a $15 million plutonium recycling reactor at the A.E.C.'s big plutonium works at Savannah River, Ga. This type of reactor would be used to create plutonium from natural uranium. The plutonium, which is fissionable, would be used as fuel. This material is now used to make atomic weapons.

General Electric Co. is conducting a program for the A.E.C. at Hanford, Wash., to demonstrate the feasibility of a plutonium-fueled reactor. The commission has said it hopes to build an experimental reactor as part of the program.

Democrats on the committee several times noted the large stocks of plutonium which the U. S apparently has and urged the commission to get started on developing a reactor which would use this material as fuel. The A.E.C. has said that such a reactor would be a "major step" toward low-cost atomic electricity.

The Atomic Energy Committee Democrats have also agreed to continue for at least another year the authorization for the AEC to help out two private groups building power reactors: A group of concerns called Power Reactor Development Co., headed by Detroit Edison Co. which is building a reactor near Detroit, and the Yankee Atomic Electric Co., a group of New England utilities which plans to build a plant near Rowe, Mass. Both contracts have been under attack from Democrats.

However, it was learned Mr. Strauss was concerned with the plans to authorize only one-year's work on the Detroit reactor, and had argued enough funds should be provided to make it clear the project would not be stopped when partially finished.

Prospects are considered fairly good for the success of the Democratic program. It is more modest than the $400 million prototype power reactor program they almost got through Congress last year. The fact that the AEC needs the authorizing bill to continue its overall program for the coming years means that these new government reactor projects would be virtually veto-proof if the Democrats succeed in adding them to the bill. And the Democrats have quietly let the administration know that its two new nominees to the commission — John Graham and John Floberg — will not be confirmed until the authorization bill is passed.

GOP to Fight Plan

However, Republican spokesmen said the G.O.P. will fight the Democrats' plan. But they conceded it would be hard to beat.

The planned committee move is a blow to the rural co-op and public power groups which had proposed the plants. It also gives the committee Democrats a lever to attempt to pry Mr. Strauss loose from his stand against Government construction of large-scale power plants. This would strike at the heart of the A.E.C.'s opposition to such a move in the continuing public versus private power fight over atomic power.

Committee Democrats have expressed fear that the pattern of the A.E.C. putting up the majority of funds to build small-scale plants proposed by rural co-ops and public power groups might set a precedent for large-scale projects proposed by private companies. By having the Government build the small-scale plants, they figure, it would foreclose any large-scale grants of aid to private projects and instead help set a pattern for Government construction of these atomic power plants.

The four smaller reactors, which, with Mr. Strauss' consent, now seem definitely slated for Federal construction and operation, would be at Elk River, Minn.; Big Rapids, Mich.; Piqua, Ohio; and Chugach, Alaska. In all cases, at the A.E.C.'s invitation, co-ops and other local public power groups have submitted proposals for building and operating these reactors, and the A.E.C. has accepted these proposals as a basis for negotiating firm contracts calling for varying amounts of Federal aid.

Democrats' Argument

However, the Democrats on the Atomic Energy Committee took the position that the Federal government would be putting up practically all the money anyhow, and that under these circumstances the Federal Government should actually build and operate the reactors. The Democrats apparently feared that the co-op arrangements would be used as a pattern for similar arrangements later with private power companies.

Under the plan envisioned by the Democrats, the Government would build and own the reactors. It might either actually operate the plants itself or lease the plans to the public power groups under Government control. In either case, the intent would be to supply the heat at market prices to the co-ops for use in generating electricity.

The electrical kilowatt capacity of the four smaller reactors would be: Elk River, 22,000; Piqua, 12,500; and Chugach and the Wolverine plant at Big Rapids, 10,000 each.

The $95 million reactor at Hanford would be a dual purpose reactor, with a kilowatt capacity of about 100,000. It would also produce plutonium.

The $50 million gas-cooled reactor at Arco would be similar to the type the British are now using at Calder Hall, England. It would have an estimated 50,000 kilowatt capacity.

If the Democrats succeed in authorizing all these reactors this session, large appropriations will probably not be needed until next year. Committee members said most of the coming year would be spent on planning and other preparations.

The Democrats had originally planned to try to add to the A.E.C. authorization bill two government reactor projects which A.E.C. had originally requested from the Budget Bureau for this year but on which the commission was turned down by the bureau. One would have been a homogeneous or fluid fuel reactor and the other a gas cooled reactor, together costing about $100 million. But the prototype of the fluid fuel reactor at Oak Ridge developed corrosion troubles, and a Florida private power group proposed building a small gas-cooled reactor. So the Democrats gave up on both these projects, and instead switched to the new program.

Ford Says Retail Sales Of Autos in First Half Were Second Only to '55

DEARBORN, Mich.—Retail sales of Ford Motor Co. passenger cars in the first six months of 1957 were second only to those in the first half of 1955, Henry Ford II, president, announced.

He said the company sold 956,834 cars during the period, an increase of 13% from the 846,895 of the like period last year. In the 1955 first half, Ford's dealers marketed 1,010,840 new cars.

Ford said that its sales in this year in June exceeded June of both 1956 and 1955. The total for that month was 170,142 compared with 149,406 a year earlier and 161,749 in June of 1955. Thus the June sales represented a 13.9% increase from a year earlier and a 5.2% gain from two years before.

Truck sales for the first six months totaled 155,924 compared with 141,145 in the first half of last year and 156,200 in the comparable period of 1955. But in June Ford made a sharp boost in truck deliveries both from the year and two-year earlier months. Truck sales in June this year were 31,437 compared with 23,504 a year before and 24,077 in June, 1955.

Ford noted its combined car and truck deliveries for the first six months also were second only to 1955. The total for the half was 1,112,758 compared with 988,040 a year before and 1,167,040 in the first half of 1955.

Combined car and truck sales for June were 201,579 compared with 172,910 in June, 1956, and 185,820 in June, 1955.

Bubble Bath to Battle Dirty Creosote Smog

SEATTLE, Wash.—A creosote plant near here is going to get a continual bubble bath in an effort to make it socially acceptable.

Residents have complained about heavy brown smoke from the creosote plant's wet bark incinerator. So the West Coast Wood Preserving Co., plant operator, will install the bubble-bath idea, an invention of John H. Forrest of Vancouver, B. C. It is said to be used in several British Columbia shingle mills.

Smoke will be drawn through bubbling water on the theory it will leave both smell and dirt behind in the water and emerge as a clean gas.

The Seattle Air Pollution Control Board will watch the experiment with interest.

Universal Match Sees Gain In 1st Half Net Over 1956

ST. LOUIS—Universal Match Corp. earnings during the first half of 1957 will be "reasonably better" than the $1.29 earned for the 1956 six months ended June 30, Leonard V. Finder, vice president and secretary, told Dow-Jones.

He emphasized earnings this year include income from National Rejectors, Inc., affiliated manufacturer of coin handling devices. Universal Match acquired a 55.9% equity interest in the affiliate last September.

Inclusion of Universal Match's share of this income should help boost full year 1957 per share earnings a dollar higher than the $2.6' earned in 1956, Mr. Finder said. The compan reported net income of $1,282,034 in 1956 on sales of $31,077,298.

Order backlogs of the armaments division are currently running $1.5 million higher than a year ago, Mr. Finder said. Included in the backlog is a $2.2 million research, development and products contract with the armed forces guided missile program, which is "only part of a much larger contract," under negotiation, he said.

Hunt Foods Reports Net of 70 Cents a Share In Six Months to May 31

By a Wall Street Journal Staff Reporter

FULLERTON, Calif.—Hunt Foods Industries, Inc., and subsidiaries report a net income after charges, taxes and preferred dividends of $1,613,736 or 70 cents a share on 2,308,131 common shares for the six months ended May 31, 1957. Sales for the half year totaled $52,427,105.

Indicated second quarter net income after preferred dividends was $860,836 or 37 cents a common share on sales of $28,755,705. First quarter net after preferred dividends was $752,900 or 33 cents a common share on sales of $23,671,400.

Russell J. Miedel, president, said comparative figures for the like 1956 periods are not possible because the companies which now comprise Hunt Foods & Industries were not consolidated until May, 1956. The company was formed by consolidating Hunt Foods, Inc., and Ohio Match Co.

Mr. Miedel predicted that "with reasonable maintenance of present economic conditions, operations and earnings for the full year will be comparable with 1956." For 11 months ended November 30, 1956, the consolidated companies then known as Ohio Match, earned $1.70 a share on a net income of $4,244,614 and sales of $109,810,147.

Mr. Mied l said that six month earnings for this year do not reflect potential earning for the full year. "The canning division of th company's business, in common with the foo dustry in general, has experienced reduc arnings as a result of more competitive m :et conditions this year, caused in turn b large inventory carry-over of many items," h tated.

United Air Lines Traffic

NEW YORK—United Air Lines flew an estimated 493,752,000 passenger miles in June, a 3% gain over the total for June, 1957, and a new record for any month in the carrier's history. Air freight carried during June at 5,327,000 ton miles was up 25% over June of last year. Mail carried gained 7% over a year previous to reach a total of 2,377,000 ton miles.